



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 21]

No. 21]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, मई 24, 1980/ज्येष्ठ 3, 1902

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1980/JYAISTHA 3, 1902

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़ कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को छोड़ कर)
केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence by Central Authorities other than the
Administrations of Union Territories)

उप-राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय

नई दिल्ली, 30 अप्रैल, 1980

का० भा० 1403.—पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय, चंडीगढ़ के कुलाधिपति, पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय के अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा-10(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, हम सचिवालय की अधिसूचना संख्या बी०पी०एम०/पी०यू०/1980/1 दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 1980 की संख्या (4) का सहर्ष संशोधन करते हैं जोकि डा० आर० सी० पाल, कुलपति, पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय, चंडीगढ़ की हैसियत से नियुक्ति के शर्तों एवं नियमों से संबंधित है।

संशोधित संख्या (4) अब निम्न प्रकार से पढ़ी जाएगी :—

(4) डा० आर० सी० पाल, अपने निजी मकान में रहने का लाभ उन्हीं नियमों एवं शर्तों के अनुसार भोगे भी प्राप्त करने रहेंगे जैसा कि अब तक है।

[संख्या बी०पी०एम०/पी०यू०/1980/4]

अमर नाथ ओबराय, भारत के उप-राष्ट्रपति तथा पंजाब विश्व-विद्यालय के कुलाधिपति के सचिव

VICE-PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

New Delhi, the 30th April, 1980

S.O. 1403.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10(3) of the Panjab University Act, 1947, the Chancellor of the Panjab University, Chandigarh, is pleased to revise item (iv) of this Secretariat Notification No. VPS/PU/1980/1 dated 1st January, 1980 regarding the terms and conditions of Dr. R. C. Paul's appointment as Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University, Chandigarh.

The amended item (iv) will now read as under :—

(iv) Dr. R. C. Paul will continue to avail the benefit of living in his own house on the same terms and conditions as hitherto.

[No. VPS/PU/1980/4]

A. N. OBERAI, Secy. to the Vice-President
of India & Chancellor, Panjab University

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

नई दिल्ली, 13 मई, 1980

का० भा० 1404.—लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का 43) की धारा 13-क की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत निर्वाचन आयोग, नागार्जुन सरकार के परामर्श से

श्री एल० टी० यांगर के स्थान पर श्री एन० जखलु, पदेन विशेष सचिव, निर्वाचन विभाग को तारीख 24 मार्च, 1980 के पृथक् नमूने प्राप्ति तक नागालैंड राज्य के मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी के रूप में एन० द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट करना है।

[सं० 154/नागालैंड/80]

आदेश से,

वी० नागसुब्रमण्यन, सचिव

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

New Delhi, the 13th May, 1980

S.O. 1404.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950), the Election Commission of India, in consultation with the Government of Nagaland hereby nominates Shri N. Jakhlu, Ex-Officio Special Secretary, Election Department as the Chief Electoral Officer for the State of Nagaland with effect from the forenoon of 24th March, 1980 and until further order vice Shri L. T. Yanger.

[No. 154/NL/80]

By order,

V. NAGASUBRAMANIAN, Secy.

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय

(विधि कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 1 मई, 1980

सूचना

का० आ० 1405:—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री चानन शाह जामु, एडवोकेट 157, मोता सिंह नगर (ग्रीन पार्क) जलन्धर नगर ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे जलन्धर में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाए।

2. उक्त व्यक्ति की नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आपक्षेय इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप में मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं० 5(24)/80 न्या०]

के०सी०डी० गंगवानी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Department of Legal Affairs)

New Delhi, the 1st May, 1980

NOTICE

S.O. 1405.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules, 1956, that application has been made to the said Authority, under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Chanan Singh Jamu, Advocate 157, Mota Singh Nagar (Green Park) Jullundur City for appointment as a Notary to practise in Jullundur.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this Notice.

[No. F. 5(24)/80-Judl.]

K. C. D. GANGWANI, Competent Authority

गृह मंत्रालय

(कानूनी और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 अप्रैल, 1980

का० आ० 1406:—राष्ट्रपति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 के परन्तुक तथा अनुच्छेद 148 के खण्ड (5) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा भारतीय लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा विभाग में सेवा कर रहे

व्यक्तियों के संबंध में नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् मूल नियमों और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाने हैं; अर्थात्:—

(1) नियमों का नाम मूल प्रथम संशोधन नियम, 1980 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. मूल नियम के नियम 9 के उप-नियम (6-क) के विद्यमान खण्ड (ख) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित खण्ड रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“(ख) साहित्यिक सांस्कृतिक कलात्मक वैज्ञानिक या प्रौद्योगिकीय प्रयासों से आय और अर्थव्यवहारिक रूप में खेल कूद क्रिया-कलापों में भाग लेने से आय।”

[संख्या 16013/1/79-भत्ता]

आर० सी० गुप्त, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms)

New Delhi, the 10th April, 1980

S.O. 1406.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, the President, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, hereby makes the following rules, further to amend the Fundamental Rules, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Fundamental (First Amendment) Rules, 1980.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Fundamental Rules, for the existing clause (b) of sub-rule (6A) of Rule 9, the following clause shall be substituted namely:—

“(b) income from Literary, cultural, artistic, scientific or technological efforts and income from participation in sports activities as amateur”.

[No. 16013/1/79-Allowances]

R. C. GUPTA, Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 मई, 1980

का० आ० 1407:—दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 (1974 का 2) की धारा 24 की उप धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एन० द्वारा, दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना नियमित मामला संख्या 21/73-पटना में अभियुक्त श्री आर० एस० हरीश, मण्डलीय ओवरटेकिंग अधीक्षक उत्तर-पूर्वी रेलवे, समस्तीपुर द्वारा पटना उच्च न्यायालय में बायर अपील का संवादन करने के लिए श्री प्रकाश नारायण पाण्डेय, अधिवक्ता, पटना को विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या 225/12/80-ए०वी०डी० (II)]

New Delhi, the 9th May, 1980

S.O. 1407.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Prakash Narain Pandey, Advocate, Patna, as a Special public Prosecutor for the conduct of appeal filed by the accused Sri R. S. Harish, Divisional Operating Superintendent, North-Eastern Railway, Samastipur in the Delhi Special Police Establishment Regular Case No. 21/73 Patna in the High Court at Patna.

[No. 225/12/80-AVD. II]

का० आ० 1408.—खण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 (1974 का 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, कलकत्ता स्थित विशेष न्यायालय में श्री एस० के० घोष, आयकर अधिकारी, कलकत्ता के विरुद्ध विलम्ब विशेष पुलिस स्थापना नियमित मामला संख्या 30/76-एन० पी० ई०-कलकत्ता में राज्य की ओर से उपस्थित होने तथा प्रतिनिधित्व का संभालन करने के लिए श्री दुर्गा पद दत्ता तथा कुमारी उमा बनर्जी अधिवक्ता, कलकत्ता का विशेष लोक अभियोजकों के रूप में नियुक्त करते हैं।

[संख्या 225/17/80-AVD-II]

टी० के० सुब्रमणियन, सचिव सचिव

S.O. 1408.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Durga Pada Dutta, and Miss Uma Banerjee, Advocates, Calcutta as Special Public Prosecutors to appear and conduct prosecution on behalf of the State in the Special Court at Calcutta in Delhi Special Police Establishment Regular Case No. 30/76-SPE-Calcutta against Shri S. K. Ghosh, Income Tax Officer, Calcutta.

[No. 225/17/80-AVD-II]

T. K. SUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 मई, 1980

का० आ० 1409.—संविधान के अनुच्छेद 258 के खंड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, राष्ट्रपति, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की सहमति से एतद्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के सभी वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षकों और पुलिस अधीक्षकों को अपने-प्रति अधिकार क्षेत्रों में विदेश अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 31) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (2) के खंड (क), (ख), (ग), और (घ) वर्णित प्रकार के अधियों को क्षमता के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्तव्य निम्नलिखित शर्तों के साथ सीपते हैं, अर्थात् —

- (क) कि इस प्रकार सारे गए कर्तव्यों का प्रयोग बंगलादेश राष्ट्रपति के संबंध में किया जाएगा ;
- (ख) कि ऐसे कर्तव्यों का पालन करते में उक्त वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक और पुलिस अधीक्षक मध्य प्रदेश सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में समय-समय पर जारी किए गए आदेश या विशेष निर्देशों का पालन करेंगे, और
- (ग) कि इस मुद्दे की बाबजूद यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी मामले में ऐसा करना उचित समझे तो वह स्वयं भी उक्त कर्तव्यों में से किसी कर्तव्य का पालन कर सकती है।

[संख्या 18051/194/79-एफ-3]

पी० पी० श्रीवास्तवा, सचिव सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th May, 1980

S.O. 1409.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 258 of the Constitution, the President, with the consent of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, hereby entrusts also to all Senior Superintendents of Police and Superintendents of Police under the Government of Madhya Pradesh, within their respective jurisdictions, the functions of the Central Government in making orders of the nature specified in clauses, (a), (b), (c), and (cc) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 (97 of 1946,) subject to the following conditions namely —

- (a) that the functions so entrusted shall be exercised in respect of nationals of Bangladesh ;
- (b) that in the exercise of such functions the said Senior Superintendents of Police and Superintendents of Police shall comply with such general or special

directions as the Government of Madhya Pradesh or the Central Government may from time to time issue ; and

- (c) that notwithstanding this entrustment, the Central Government may itself exercise any of the said functions should it deem fit to do so in any case.

[No. 18051/194/79-F. III]

P. P. SHRIVASTAV, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 1979

आयकर

का० आ० 1410.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (23ग) के खण्ड (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, "दि कैंसर फाउण्डेशन, दिल्ली" का निर्धारण वर्ष 1978-79 से 1980-81 तक के लिए उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं० 3106/का० सं० 197/143/78-आ० क (ए 1)]

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1979

INCOME TAX

S.O. 1410.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (iv) of sub-section (23c) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies "The Cancer Foundation, Delhi" for the purpose of the said section for assessment years 1978-79 to 1980-81.

[No. 3106/F. No. 197/143/78-IT(AI)]

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 1980

का० आ० 1411.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (23ग) के खण्ड (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, नीचे यथा उल्लिखित निर्धारण वर्ष(वर्षों) के लिए, उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनार्थ निम्नलिखित निधियां अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात्:—

- (1) निर्धारण वर्ष 1978-79 से, राजस्थान मुख्य मंत्री, अस्पताल निधि,
- (2) निर्धारण वर्ष 1978-79 से, राजस्थान मुख्य मंत्री, साधारण सहायता निधि,
- (3) निर्धारण वर्ष 1969-70 से, राजस्थान मुख्य मंत्री, सूखा और बाढ़ सहायता निधि,
- (4) निर्धारण वर्ष 1963-64 से, राजस्थान मुख्य मंत्री, रक्षा सेवा कल्याण निधि।

[सं० 3166/का० सं० 197/116/79-आई टी (ए आई)]

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1980

S.O. 1411.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (iv) of sub-section (23c) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the following funds for the purpose of the said section for the assessment year(s) as mentioned below:—

- (1) Rajasthan Chief Minister's Hospital Fund with effect from Assessment Year 1978-79.
- (2) Rajasthan Chief Minister's General Relief Fund with effect from A.Y. 1978-79.
- (3) Rajasthan Chief Minister's Drought and Flood Relief Fund with effect from A.Y. 1969-70.
- (4) Rajasthan Chief Minister's Defence Service Welfare Fund with effect from A.Y. 1963-64.

[No. 3166/F. No. 197/116/79-IT(AI)]

का० आ० 1412.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (23-ग) के खण्ड (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, "सर्विसेज वेल्फेयर फण्ड, नई दिल्ली" को निर्धारण वर्ष 1978-79, 1979-80 और 1980-81 के लिए उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं० 3167/का० सं० 197/153/79-आ० क (ए 1)]

S.O. 1412.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (iv) of sub-section (23c) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies "Services Welfare Fund, New Delhi" for the purpose of the said section for the assessment year(s) 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81.

[No. 3167/F. No. 197/153/79-IT(A1)]

नई दिल्ली, 12 मार्च, 1980

का० आ० 1413.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (23-ग) के खण्ड (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, "झारग्राम लेप्रोसी प्रोजेक्ट" को निर्धारण वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 के लिए उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं० 3209/का० सं० 197/10/78-आ० क (ए 1)]

New Delhi, the 12th March, 1980

S.O. 1413.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (iv) of sub-section (23c) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies "Jhargram Leprosy Project" for the purpose of the said section for the assessment year(s) 1979-80 and 1980-81.

[No. 3209 (F. No. 197/10/78-IT(A1))]

का० आ० 1414.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (23-ग) के खण्ड (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, "आर्मी वेल्फेयर हाउसिंग ऑर्गेनाइजेशन" को निर्धारण वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 के लिए उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं० 3211/का० सं० 197/135/79-आ० क (ए 1)]

S.O. 1414.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (iv) of sub-section (23c) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies "Army Welfare Housing Organisation" for the purpose of the said section for the assessment year(s) 1979-80 and 1980-81.

[No. 3211/F. No. 197/135/79-IT(A1)]

का० आ० 1415.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (23-ग) के खण्ड (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, "इण्डियन पार्लियामेंटरी ग्रुप" को निर्धारण वर्ष 1962-63 से निर्धारण वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं० 3213/का० सं० 197/170/79-आ० क (ए 1)]

बी० एम० सिंह, अधीक्षक सचिव

S.O. 1415.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (iv) of sub-section (23c) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies "Indian Parliamentary Group" for the purpose of the said section from assessment year 1962-63 to assessment year 1980-81.

[No. 3213/F. No. 197/170/79-IT(A1)]

B. M. SINGH, Under Secy.

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 7 मई, 1980

का० आ० 1416.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 20 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय (राजस्व विभाग) की 15 नवम्बर 1979 की अधिसूचना सं० 37/79-स्टाम्प-का० सं० 33/1/79-बित्री कर (सं० का० आ० 3856) का अधिलेखन करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार यह निर्धारित करती है कि स्टाम्प शुल्क की गणना करने के प्रयोजनार्थ एक रूसी रूबल को भारतीय मुद्रा में अथवा भारतीय एक रुपये को रूसी रूबल में बदलने के लिए विनियम की दर रु० 9.6378 होगी।

[सं० 12/80-स्टाम्प/का० सं० 33/13/80-बित्री कर]

(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 7th May, 1980.

S.O. 1416.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 20 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 37/79-Stamps-F. No. 33/1/79-ST (No. S.O. 3856) dated the 15th November, 1979 the Central Government hereby prescribe that, for the purpose of calculating stamp duty, the rate of exchange for the conversion of one Russian Rouble into Indian currency or vice-versa, shall be Rs. 9.6378.

[No. 12/80-Stamp-F. No. 33/13/80-ST]

का० आ० 1417.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 20 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय (राजस्व विभाग) की 16 जनवरी 1980 की अधिसूचना सं० 2/80, स्टाम्प-का० सं० 33/1/79-बि०क० (सं० का० आ० 221) का अधिलेखन करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा स्टाम्प शुल्क की संगणना के प्रयोजनार्थ, नीचे की सारणी के स्तम्भ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट विदेशी मुद्रा को भारतीय मुद्रा में सम्परिवर्तित करने के लिए, विनियम की दर उनके स्तम्भ (3) में तन्मन्व्यू प्रविष्टि में विहित करती है।

सारणी

क्र० सं०	विदेशी मुद्रा	100 रुपये के बराबर की विदेशी मुद्रा के विनियम की दर
1	2	3
1.	ऑस्ट्रियन गिलिंग	165
2.	ऑस्ट्रेलियन डालर	11.04
3.	बेल्जियन फ्रैंक	368
4.	कनाडियन डालर	14.21
5.	डेनिश क्रोनर	71.70
6.	डूयें मार्क	23.10
7.	डच गिल्डर	25.30
8.	फ्रैंक फ्रैंक	53.30
9.	हांगकांग डालर	60.90
10.	इटालियन लीरा	10700

1	2	3
11. जापानी येन		2990
12. मलयेसियन डालर		27.00
13. नार्वेजियन क्रोनर		61.60
14. पाउंड स्टर्लिंग		5.5150
15. स्वीडिश क्रोनर		53.30
16. स्विश फ्रैंक		21.90
17. अमरीकी डालर		12.07

[सं० 11/80-स्टाम्प-फा०—सं० 33/13/80-वि०फ०]

जी० एम० मेहरा, अवर सचिव

S.O. 1417.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 20 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 2/80-Stamp-F. No. 33/1/79-ST (No. S. O. 221) dated the 16th January, 1980, the Central Government hereby prescribe in column (3) of the Table below the rate of exchange for the conversion of the foreign currency specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof into the currency of India for the purpose of calculating stamp duty.

TABLE

S. No.	Foreign currency	Rate of exchange of foreign currency equivalent to Rs. 100
1	2	3
1.	Austrian Schillings	165
2.	Australian Dollars	11.04
3.	Belgian Francs	368
4.	Canadian Dollars	14.21
5.	Danish Kroners	71.70
6.	Deutsche Marks	23.10
7.	Dutch Guilders	25.30
8.	French Francs	53.30
9.	Hong Kong Dollars	60.90
10.	Italian Lire	10700
11.	Japanese Yen	29.90
12.	Malayasian Dollars	27.00
13.	Norwegian Kroners	61.60
14.	Pond Sterling	5.5150
15.	Swedish Kroners	53.30
16.	Swiss Francs	21.90
17.	U.S.A. Dollars	12.07

[No. 11/80-Stamp F. No. 33/13/80-ST]

G. S. MEHRA, Under Secy.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 17 अगस्त, 1980

क्र०आ० 1418.—केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण, नियन्त्रण और अपील) नियमावली 1965 के नियम 9 के उपनियम (2) और नियम 12 के उपनियम (2) के खण्ड (ख) तथा नियम 24 के उप-नियम (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राष्ट्रपति भारत सरकार,

वित्त मंत्रालय (आर्थिक कार्य विभाग) के दिनांक 28 फरवरी 1980 के आदेश सं०फा०नि० 627 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करते हैं:—

उपर्युक्त आदेश की अनुसूची में:—

(1) भाग II में की गई वर्तमान प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ कर दी जाएंगी:—

1	2	3	4	5
"बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवाम				

(1) कनिष्ठ पर्व- मुख्य लेखा उप पट्टा सभी महाप्रबन्धक
 वेशक, नियन्त्रण निरी- और प्रबन्धक
 धक, डेप्युटी इंजीनियर, प्रशासनिक
 स्टोर कीपर, सहायक अधिकारी
 स्टोर कीपर, जूनियर
 आर्टिस्ट सहायक
 नियन्त्रण निरीक्षक,
 अयोग्य और औद्योगिक
 पद जो कि 260-
 400/260-350
 रुपए के ग्रेड से ऊंचे
 हों।

(2) 260-400/ मुख्य लेखा वरग सभी उप
 260-350 रुपए और मैनेजर महाप्रबन्धक
 के वर्तमान के प्रशासनिक
 अवर्गीकृत पद अधिकारी

(3) उपर्युक्त पदों मुख्य लेखा मुख्य लेखा सभी महाप्रबन्धक
 से निम्न 260-400 और और
 रुपए के ग्रेड के सभी प्रशासनिक प्रशासनिक
 वर्गीकृत पद अधिकारी अधिकारी

(2) भाग III की वर्तमान प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ कर दी जाएंगी अर्थात्:—

1	2	3	4	5
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"बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवाम

(1) 260-400 रुपए प्रशासनिक मुख्य लेखा सभी उप
 से कम के ग्रेड के अधिकारी और महाप्रबन्धक
 सभी अवर्गीकृत पद प्रशासनिक अधिकारी

(2) 260-400/260- प्रशासनिक वरग सभी उप
 350 रुपए से कम अधिकारी मैनेजर महाप्रबन्धक
 के सभी वर्गीकृत मुख्य
 औद्योगिक पद समावर्तन

[सं० एक० 4(36)/79-बी एच पी]

लाज कुमार मलहोत्रा, उप सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 17th April, 1980

S.O. 1418.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 9, and clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 12, and sub-rule (1) of rule 24 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, the President hereby makes the following amendments in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) No. S. R. O. 627 dated 28th February, 1957, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Order,—

(i) in Part II, for the existing entries the following entries shall be substituted namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
"Bank Note Press, Dewas.				
(i) Junior Supervisor, Inspector Control, Deputy Works Engineer, Store Keeper, Assistant Store Keeper, Junior Artist, Assistant, Inspector Control Unclassified Industrial Posts in the grade higher than Rs. 260-400/260-350.	Chief Accounts and Administrative Officer	Deputy General Manager	All	General Manager
(ii) All Unclassified Posts in the scale of Rs. 260-400/260-350.	Chief Accounts Administrative Officer	Works Manager	All	Deputy General Manager
(iii) All Classified Posts in the grade of Rs. 260-400 and above other than those mentioned above	Chief Accounts and Administrative Officer	Chief Accounts Administrative Officer	All	General Manager

(2) in Part III, for the existing entries the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
"Bank Note Press, Dewas.				
(i) All Classified Posts below grade of Rs. 260-400.	Administrative Officer	Chief [Accounts and Administrative Officer	All	Deputy General Manager
(ii) All Unclassified Industrial Posts below the grade of Rs. 260-400/260-350.	Administrative Officer	Works Manager/Chief Chemist	All	Deputy General Manager"

[No. F. 4(36)/79-BNP]

L. K. MALHOTRA, Dy. Secy.

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 मई, 1980

क्र० आ० 1419.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 (1934 का 2) की धारा 17 के खंड (4 खख) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण एवं निवेश निगम को, उक्त खंड के प्रयोजन के लिए, एक वित्तीय संस्था के रूप में अधिस्तुत करती है।

[संख्या 15(14)/80-बी०ओ०-3]

जे० सी० राय, निदेशक

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 14th May, 1980

S.O. 1419. In pursuance of Clause (4BB) of Section 17 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) the Central Government hereby notifies the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited as a financial institution for the purpose of the said clause.

[No. 15(14)/80-B.O. III]

J. C. ROY, Director.

New Delhi, the 5th May, 1980

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 1420.—Please read "2 April 1983" for "23 April 1983" appearing in the last line of Notification No. 8(37)/79-AC dated the 16th January, 1980, published in Part II, Section 3(ii) at S.O. No 223 of the Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1980.

[No. 8(37)/79-AC]

YASHWANT RAI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 मई, 1980

क्र० आ० 1421.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 (1934 का 2) धारा 50 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार निम्नलिखित फर्मों को 1979-80 के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लेखापरीक्षक के रूप में फिर नियुक्त करती है।

1. मैसर्स के० एस० अय्यर एंड कम्पनी, चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट, 49, अपोलो स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-23।
2. मैसर्स के० एन० गुटगुटिया एंड कम्पनी, चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट, 10/2 हंगर फोर्ड स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-17।
3. मैसर्स सुन्दरम एण्ड अंनिबामन, चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट, 161, माउंट रोड, मद्रास-2।
4. मैसर्स पी० के० चौधरी एण्ड कम्पनी, चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट एन-84, कनाट प्लेस नई दिल्ली।

[सं० एफ० 1(8)/80-अकाउंटेंट]

एन० बालासुब्रह्मण्यन, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th May, 1980

S.O. 1421.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 50 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), the Central Government hereby reappoint the following firms of Chartered Accountants as Auditors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1979-80, namely:—

1. M/s. K. S. Aiyar & Co., Chartered Accountants, 49 Appollo Street, Bombay-23.
2. M/s. K. N. Gurgutia & Co., Chartered Accountants, 10/2 Hungerford Street, Calcutta-17.
3. M/s. Sundaram & Srinivasan, Chartered Accountants, 161, Mount Road, Madras-2.

4. M/s. P. K. Chopra & Co., Chartered Accountants,
N-84, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

[No. 1(8)80/Accts.]

N. BALASUBRAMANIAN, Dy. Secy.]

नई दिल्ली, 12 मई, 1980

का० आ० 1422.—भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1964 (1964 का 18) की धारा 4 के उपबंधों द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक की प्राधिकृत पूंजी को बढ़ाकर दो सौ करोड़ रुपये करती है।

[संख्या एक० 10(76) आई०एफ०-1/79]

बी० सी० पटनायक, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 12th May, 1980

S.O. 1422.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to section 4 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 (18 of 1964), the Central Government hereby increases the authorised capital of the Industrial Development Bank of India to two hundred crores of rupees.

[No. F. 10(76) IF. I/79]

B. C. PATNAIK, Director.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मई, 1980

का० आ० 1423.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री बी० एन० चटर्जी को पलामु क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, डास्टनगंज का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है तथा 15 मई 1980 से प्रारम्भ होकर 14 मई 1983 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि को उस अवधि के रूप में निर्धारित करती है जिसके दौरान श्री बी० एन० चटर्जी अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करेंगे।

[संख्या एक० 1-10/80-आर०आर० बी०]

बलदेव सिंह, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th March, 1980

S.O. 1423.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. N. Chatterjee as the Chairman of Palamau Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Daltonganj and specifies the period commencing on the 15th May, 1980 and ending with the 14th May, 1983 as the period for which the said Shri B. N. Chatterjee shall hold office as such Chairman.

[No. F. 1-10/80-RRB]

BALDEV SINGH, Jt. Secy.

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 1980

आयकर

का०आ० 1424.—केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 126 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और इस बाबत सभी पूर्व अधिसूचनाओं को अधिशान्त करते हुए, इसमें उपाखण्ड अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 3, 4, 5, 6 और 7 में विनिर्दिष्ट अधिकारियों को, उसके स्तम्भ 2 में तत्स्थान प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों की बाबत क्रमशः आयकर अधिकारी, सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (निरीक्षण), सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील), आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) और आयकर आयुक्त कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त करता है।

उक्त अनुसूची में, क्रम सं० 96 के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाएगा :

अनुसूची

क्रम सं०	व्यक्ति	आयकर अधिकारी	सं०आ० (निरीक्षण)	सं०आ० (अपील)	आयकर आयुक्त	आयकर आयुक्त (ए)
97	सर्वेक्षण संक्रिया के परिणामस्वरूप पता लगे सभी मामले या निम्न-लिखित प्रवर्गों के मामलों को छोड़कर, 1-1-80 को या उसके पश्चात् मद्रास नगर के मद्रास निगम खण्ड 1 से 150 में स्वच्छेया विवरणी फाइल करने वाले ऐसे व्यक्तियों के मामले जो रहते हैं या जिनकी वहां आय होसी है	आय-कर अधि-कारी, विशेष सर्वेक्षण सक्षिप्त, मद्रास	सं०आ० (निरीक्षण) रेंज-2, मद्रास	आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 246 उप-धारा (1) के अधीन विनिर्दिष्ट आवेशों को छोड़कर, अन्य आवेशों की बाबत सं०आ० (अपील) 'ए' रेंज, मद्रास	आयकर आयुक्त टी० एन० I, मद्रास	आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 246 की उपधारा (2) के अधीन विनिर्दिष्ट आवेशों की बाबत आयकर आयुक्त (ए I)
	(1) कम्पनियां					
	(2) न्यास					
	(3) वेतन सक्षिप्त I, मद्रास, वेतन सक्षिप्त-II, मद्रास और प्रतिदाय सक्षिप्त, मद्रास की अधिकारिता के अन्तर्गत आने वाले व्यक्ति।					
	(4) धारा 127 के अधीन अन्य आयकर अधिकारियों को समनुदिष्ट मामले।					

यह अधिसूचना 1-1-1980 से प्रवृत्त होगी।

[सं० 3141/(का० सं० 188/8/79-आई० टी० (ए०-I)]

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

New Delhi, the 18th January, 1980

INCOME-TAX

S.O. 1424.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 126 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and in supersession of all previous notifications in this regard, the CBDT appoints the Officers specified in the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, 7th columns of the Schedule annexed hereto to perform all the functions of Income-tax Officer, Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) and Commissioner of Income-tax respectively in respect of the persons specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof.

In the said Schedule, after Serial No. 95, the following shall be added.

SCHEDULE

S.No.	Persons	ITO	IAC	AAC	CIT	CIT(A)
97	All cases Discovered as a result of survey operations or those filing Voluntary returns on or after 1-1-80 residing or having income arising in Madras corporation divisions I to 150 of the city of Madras except the following category of cases (i) Companies (ii) Trusts (iii) Persons falling under the jurisdiction of Salary Circle-I, Madras salary Circle- II Madras and Refund Circle Madras. (iv) Cases assigned under section 127 to other income tax Officers.	Income-tax officers/ special survey Circle Madras.	IAC Range- II Madras	AAC 'A' Range, Madras in respect of orders other than that specified under sub section 1 sec. 246 of the IT Act	CIT, T. N. I, Madras.	CIT(AI) In respect of order specified under sub-sec. (2) of Sec. 246 of the I. T. Act.

This notification shall come into force w. e. f. 1-1-1980.

[No. 3141/F. No. 188/8/70-II(AI)]

शुद्धि-पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 15 अप्रैल, 1980

का० आ० 1425.—केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 126 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निम्नलिखित शुद्धि करता है:—

अधिसूचना सं० 3141 (का० सं० 188/8/79-आई टी (ए I), तारीख 18-1-80 के स्तम्भ 5 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले "उपधारा (1)" शब्दों के स्थान पर "उपधारा (2)" पढ़ें।

[सं० 3249/का० सं० 188/8/79-आई टी (ए I)]

बी० एम० सिंह, अवर सचिव

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th April, 1980

S.O. 1425.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 126 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central

Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following correction:—

The words "sub-section (1)" appearing under Column 5 of Notification No. 3141 (F. No. 188/8/79-IT(AI) dated 18-1-80 shall be corrected to read "sub-section (2)".

[No. 3249/F. No. 188/8/79-IT(AI)]

B. M. SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 अप्रैल, 1980

आय-कर

का० आ० 1426:—केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 122 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और इस संबंध में सभी पूर्व अधिसूचनाओं को अधि-कांत करते हुए, निदेश देती है कि नीचे अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (1) में विनि-ष्टित रेंजों के सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) उसके स्तम्भ (2) में तत्संबंधी प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट आयकर अधिकारियों, बाडों और जिलों में

आयकर से निर्धारित ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों और आय की जाबान, आयकर से निर्धारित उन सभी व्यक्तियों और आय को छोड़कर जिन पर अधिकारिता आयकर आयुक्त (अपील), में निहित है, अपने कृत्यों का पालन करेंगे।

अनुसूची

क्रम सं०	रेंज	आय-कर अधिकारी/वार्ड और जिले
1	2	3
1.	सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) क-रेंज, नागपुर।	1. आय-कर अधिकारी, क-वार्ड, नागपुर। 2. अपर आयकर अधिकारी, क-वार्ड, नागपुर। 3. आयकर अधिकारी, ख-वार्ड, नागपुर। 4. आयकर अधिकारी, ड-वार्ड, नागपुर। 5. आयकर अधिकारी, च-वार्ड, नागपुर। 6. आयकर अधिकारी, छ-वार्ड, नागपुर। 7. आयकर अधिकारी, ज-वार्ड, नागपुर। 8. अपर आयकर अधिकारी, झ-वार्ड, नागपुर। 9. आयकर अधिकारी, श-वार्ड, नागपुर। 10. अपर आयकर अधिकारी, ष-वार्ड, नागपुर। 11. आयकर अधिकारी, केन्द्रीय सफिल I, नागपुर। 12. आयकर अधिकारी केन्द्रीय सफिल II, नागपुर। 13. आयकर अधिकारी केन्द्रीय सफिल III, नागपुर। 14. आयकर अधिकारी केन्द्रीय सफिल IV, नागपुर। 15. आयकर अधिकारी नगर सफिल, नागपुर। 16. प्रथम आयकर अधिकारी, वेतन सफिल, नागपुर। 17. द्वितीय आयकर अधिकारी, वेतन सफिल, नागपुर। 18. आयकर अधिकारी, क-वार्ड, गोंडिया। 19. आयकर अधिकारी, ख-वार्ड, गोंडिया। 20. प्रथम सहायक आयकर अधिकारी, नागपुर। 21. द्वितीय सहायक आयकर अधिकारी, नागपुर। 22. तृतीय सहायक आयकर अधिकारी, नागपुर।

1	2	3
2.	सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील), ख-रेंज नागपुर।	1. आयकर अधिकारी, ग-वार्ड, नागपुर। 2. आयकर अधिकारी, घ-वार्ड, नागपुर। 3. आयकर अधिकारी, च-वार्ड, नागपुर। 4. आयकर अधिकारी, ट-वार्ड, नागपुर। 5. आयकर अधिकारी, ड-वार्ड, नागपुर। 6. आयकर अधिकारी, इ-वार्ड, नागपुर। 7. आयकर अधिकारी, ढ-वार्ड, नागपुर। 8. आयकर अधिकारी, न-वार्ड, नागपुर। 9. अपर आयकर अधिकारी, त-वार्ड, नागपुर। 10. आयकर अधिकारी, न्याय तथा सम्पदा शुल्क सफिल, नागपुर। 11. आयकर अधिकारी, क-वार्ड, चन्द्रापुर। 12. आयकर अधिकारी, ख-वार्ड, चन्द्रापुर।
3.	सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) अकोला-रेंज, अकोला	1. आयकर अधिकारी, क-वार्ड, अकोला। 2. अपर आयकर अधिकारी, क-वार्ड, अकोला। 3. आयकर अधिकारी, ख-वार्ड, अकोला। 4. आयकर अधिकारी, ग-वार्ड, अकोला। 5. आयकर अधिकारी, घ-वार्ड, अकोला। 6. आयकर अधिकारी, ड-वार्ड, अकोला। 7. सहायक सम्पदा शुल्क नियंत्रक, अकोला। 8. आयकर अधिकारी, खानगाव। 9. आयकर अधिकारी, क-वार्ड, अमरावती। 10. अपर आयकर अधिकारी, क-वार्ड, अमरावती। 11. आयकर अधिकारी, ख-वार्ड, अमरावती। 12. आयकर अधिकारी, ग-वार्ड, अमरावती। 13. आयकर अधिकारी, घ-वार्ड, अमरावती। 14. आयकर अधिकारी, क-वार्ड, यवतमाल। 15. आयकर अधिकारी, ख-वार्ड, यवतमाल।

2	3
16	आयकर अधिकारी, क-वार्ड, वर्धा
17	आयकर अधिकारी, ख-वार्ड, वर्धा
18	आयकर अधिकारी, क-वार्ड, श्रीरंगाबाद
19	आयकर अधिकारी, ख-वार्ड, श्रीरंगाबाद
20	आयकर अधिकारी, ग-वार्ड, श्रीरंगाबाद
21	आयकर अधिकारी, विशेष सर्वेक्षण सकिल श्रीरंगाबाद
22	आयकर अधिकारी, क-वार्ड, नान्हेड
23	आयकर अधिकारी, ख-वार्ड, नान्हेड
24	आयकर अधिकारी, क-वार्ड, जालना
25	आयकर अधिकारी, ख-वार्ड, जालना
26	आयकर अधिकारी, न्यास सकिल, जालना
27	आयकर अधिकारी, सतूर, सतूर
28	आयकर अधिकारी, प्रतिरित्त सतूर
29	आयकर अधिकारी, परमनी
30	आयकर अधिकारी, भीर ।

जहाँ कोई आयकर सकिल, वार्ड या जिला या उसका भाग इस अधिसूचना द्वारा एक रेंज से किसी अन्य रेंज को अन्तर्गत हो जाता है, वहाँ उस आयकर सकिल, वार्ड या जिले या उसके भाग में किए गए निर्धारणों से उत्पन्न होने वाली और उस रेंज के, जिससे वह आयकर सकिल, वार्ड या जिला या उसका भाग अन्तर्गत हुआ है, सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) के समक्ष इस अधिसूचना की तारीख के ठीक पूर्व संबंधित अपीलें उस तारीख से जिस तारीख को यह अधिसूचना प्रभावी होती है, उस रेंज के, जिसको उक्त सकिल, वार्ड या जिला या उसका भाग अन्तर्गत हुआ है, सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) को अन्तर्गत की जाएगी और उसके द्वारा उन पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

यह अधिसूचना 14-4-1980 से प्रभावी होगी ।

[सं० 3230 (261/4/80-आई टी जे)]
हरजीत सिंह, प्रवर सचिव,
केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड

New Delhi, the 2nd April, 1980

INCOME-TAX

S.O.1426.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961(43 of 1961) and in supersession of all the previous notifications in this regard the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby directs that Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax of the Ranges specified in column (1) of the Schedule below, shall perform their functions in respect of all the persons and income assessed to Income-tax in the Income-tax Circles, Wards and Districts

specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof excluding all persons and incomes assessed to Income-tax over which the jurisdiction vests in Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals).

SCHEDULE

S. No.	Range	Income-tax Circles, Wards & Districts
1	2	3
1. Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, A-Range, Nagpur.		1. Income-tax Officer, A-Ward, Nagpur. 2. Addl. Income-tax Officer, A-Ward, Nagpur. 3. Income-tax Officer, B-Ward, Nagpur. 4. Income-tax Officer E-Ward, Nagpur. 5. Income-tax Officer, F-Ward, Nagpur. 6. Income-tax Officer, G-Ward, Nagpur. 7. Income-tax Officer, H-Ward, Nagpur. 8. Addl. I. T. O. H-Ward, Nagpur. 9. Income-tax Officer, I-Ward, Nagpur. 10. Addl. I.T.O. I-Ward, Nagpur. 11. Income-tax Officer, Cen. Cir. I, Nagpur 12. Income-tax Officer, Cen. Cir. II, Nagpur. 13. Income-tax Officer, Cen. Cir. III, Nagpur. 14. Income-tax Officer, Cen. Cir. IV, Nagpur. 15. Income-tax Officer, City Circle, Nagpur. 16. 1st Income-tax Officer, Salary Cir., Nagpur. 17. 2nd Income-tax Officer, Salary Cir., Nagpur. 18. Income-tax Officer, A-Ward Gondla. 19. Income-tax Officer, B-Ward, Gondla. 20. 1st Income-tax Officer Asstt., Nagpur. 21. 2nd Income-tax Officer, Asstt., Nagpur. 22. 3rd Income-tax Officer, Asstt., Nagpur.
2. Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, B-Range, Nagpur.		1. Income-tax Officer, C-Ward, Nagpur. 2. Income-tax Officer, D-Ward, Nagpur. 3. Income-tax Officer, J-Ward, Nagpur. 4. Income-tax Officer, K-Ward, Nagpur. 5. Income-tax Officer, L-Ward, Nagpur.

1	2	3	1	2	3
		6. Income-tax Officer, M-Ward, Nagpur.			26. Income-tax Officer, Trust Circle, Jalna.
		7. Income-tax Officer, N-Ward, Nagpur			27. Income-tax Officer, Latur, Latur.
		8. Income-tax Officer, P-Ward, Nagpur			28. Income-tax Officer, Addl. Latur.
		9. Addl. I.T. O. , P-Ward, Nagpur.			29. Income-tax Officer, Parbhani.
2. Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, B-Range, Nagpur.		10. Income-tax Officer, Trust-cum-Estate Duty, Cir., Nagpur.			30. Income-tax Officer, Bhir.
		11. Income-tax Officer, A-Ward, Chandrapur.	Whereas the Income-tax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof stands transferred by this notification from one Range to another Range, appeals arising out of the assessments made in that Income-tax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof and pending immediately before the date of this Notification before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Range from whom the Income-tax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof is transferred shall from the date of this notification takes effect be transferred to and dealt with by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Range to whom the said Circle, Ward or District or part thereof is transferred.		
		12. Income-tax Officer, B-Ward, Chandrapur.			
3. Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Akola Range, Akola.		1. Income-tax Officer, A-Ward, Akola.	This notification shall take effect from 14-4-1980.		
		2. Addl. Income-tax Officer, A-Ward, Akola.	[No. 3230 (261/4/80-ITJ)]		
		3. Income-tax Officer, B-Ward, Akola	HARJIT SINGH, Under Secy.		
		4. Income-tax Officer, C-Ward, Akola.	Central Board of Direct Taxes.		
		5. Income-tax Officer, D-Ward, Akola.			
		6. Income-tax Officer, E-Ward, Akola.			
		7. Asstt. Controller of Estate Duty, Akola.			
		8. Income-tax Officer, Khamgaon.			
		9. Income-tax Officer, A-Ward, Amravati.			
		10. Addl. Income-tax Officer, A-Ward, Amravati.			
		11. Income-tax Officer, B-Ward, Amravati.			
		12. Income-tax Officer, C-Ward, Amravati.			
		13. Income-tax Officer, D-Ward, Amravati.			
		14. Income-tax Officer, A-Ward, Yeotmal.			
		15. Income-tax Officer, B-Ward, Yeotmal.			
		16. Income-tax Officer, A-Ward, Wardha.			
		17. Income-tax Officer, B-Ward, Wardha.			
		18. Income-tax Officer, A-Ward, Aurangabad.			
		19. Income-tax Officer, B-Ward, Aurangabad.			
		20. Income-tax Officer, C-Ward, Aurangabad.			
		21. Income-tax Officer, Spl. Sur. Circle, Aurangabad.			
		22. Income-tax Officer, A-Ward, Nanded.			
		23. Income-tax Officer, B-Ward, Nanded.			
		24. Income-tax Officer, A-Ward, Jalna.			
		25. Income-tax Officer, D-Ward, Jalna.			

वाणिज्य एवं नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 24 मई, 1980

का. आ. 1427.—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए म. डा. आर. सी. अमीम (पोतभार अधीक्षक तथा सर्वेक्षक), 25-40-4 गंगुलवटी स्ट्रीट, विशखापट्टनम् को धातुक लोहे के निरीक्षण के लिए अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है।

[सं. 5(2)/75-नि नि तथा नि उ]

सी. बी. कुक्रेती, संयुक्त निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

New Delhi, the 24th May, 1980

S.O. 1427.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) the Central Government hereby recognises for a period of one year M/a. Dr. R. C. Amin (Cargo Superintendents and surveyors) 25-40-4, Gangulvari Street, Visakhapatnam as an agency for the inspection of Iron-Ores.

[No. 5(2)/75-EI & EP]

C. B. KUKRETI, Joint Director

(वाणिज्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 29 मई, 1980

का. आ. 1428.—राष्ट्रपति, भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण की संख्या अर्तानियमावली के नियम 59(2) के अधीन प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए श्री के. जी. रामनाथन, संयुक्त सचिव, वाणिज्य विभाग, को 3 मई, 1980 से श्री टी. वी. बालकृष्णन के स्थान पर भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के अस्थायिक निदेशक के पद पर नियुक्त करते हैं।

[सं. 3/80(1/1/77-टी एफ.)]

गिरिश धुमे, निदेशक

(Department of Commerce)

New Delhi, the 29th April, 1980

S.O. 1428.—In exercise of the powers conferred under Article 59(2) of the Articles of Association of the Trade Fair Authority of India, the President is pleased to appoint Shri K. G. Ramanathan, Joint Secretary, Department of Commerce as part-time Director of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, vice Shri T. Balakrishnan, with effect from 3rd April, 1980.

[No. 3/1980 (1/1/77-IF)]

GIRISH DHUME, Director.

(मुख्य निर्यात, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 8 मई, 1980

का० आ० 1429.—कंट्रोलर आफ स्टोर्स, डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, इण्डियन रेलवे, वाराणसी को, लाइसेंस अवधि अप्रैल 78—मार्च 79 के लिए लाइसेंस के लिए संलग्न सूची के अनुसार आस्ट्रिया से ट्रीमेटल बियरिंग का आयात करने के लिए 6,96,100 रुपये (छः लाख छियासठ हजार एक सौ रुपये) मात्र का 30-6-79 तक वैध एक आयात लाइसेंस जी/आर/3200689/सी/एक्स/एक्स/67/एच/78 दिनांक 1-6-78 प्रदान किया गया था। लाइसेंसधारी ने अब इस कार्यालय की उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रति संलग्न सूची सहित सीमा-शुल्क समाहर्ता, कलकत्ता के पास पंजीकृत करवाने के बाद और पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग करने के बाद खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है।

2 अपने तर्क के समर्थन में, आवेदक ने स्टाम्प कागज पर एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी इस बात से संतुष्ट है कि लाइसेंस सं० जी०/आर०/3200689/सी/एक्स/एक्स/67/एच/78 दिनांक 1-6-78 की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रति आवेदक से खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है और निवेश देता हूँ कि उक्त लाइसेंस की 6,96,100/- रुपये के लिए सीमा-शुल्क प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति उसे जारी की जानी चाहिए। आयात लाइसेंस जी/आर/3200689/एक्स/एक्स/67/एच/78 दिनांक 1-6-78 की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रति एतद्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

[सं० 41 सी/रेलवे/78-79/जी एन एस/79]

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 8th May, 1980

S.O. 1429.—Controller of Stores, Diesel Locomotive Works, Indian Railway, Varanasi was granted an import licence No. G/R/3200689/C/XX/67/H/78 dated 1-6-78 valid upto 30-6-79 for import of Trimetal Bearings as per list attached from Austria for the licensing period April 78-March 79 for the value Rs. 6,96,100 (Rupees six lakh ninety six thousand and one hundred only). Now the licensee has requested this office for the issue of duplicate Customs Purpose copy of the said licence on the ground that the original Customs Purpose copy of the said licence alongwith list of goods attached thereto have been lost/misplaced after being registered with Collector of Customs, Calcutta and utilised wholly.

2. In support of his contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit on stamped paper. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Customs Purposes copy of licence No. G/R/3200689/C/XX/67/H/78, dated 1-6-78 has been lost/misplaced by the applicant and directs that duplicate Customs Purposes copy of the said licence for Rs. 6,96,100 only should be issued to him. The original Customs Purposes copy of import licence No. G/R/3200689/C/XX/67/H/78 dated 1-6-78 is hereby cancelled.

[No. 41, C/Rly/78/GIS/79]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 12 मई, 1980

का० आ० 1430.—अप्रैल-77—मार्च-78 लाइसेंस अवधि के लिए सं० जी० से आयात करने के लिए नियंत्रक भंडार, डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स इण्डियन रेलवे वाराणसी का 3,64,500 रुपये (तीन लाख चौंसठ हजार पांच सौ रुपये मात्र) के लिए 30-6-79 तक वैध आयात लाइसेंस सं० जी० आर०/3200542/आर/एम जी०/66/एच/77, दिनांक 14-3-1978 को जारी किया गया था। अब लाइसेंसधारी ने इस कार्यालय से उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति कलकत्ता पत्तन पर पंजीकृत करवाने के पश्चात् और बिस्तृत भी उपयोग में न लाए बिना ही खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने स्टाम्प कागज पर एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट है कि लाइसेंस सं० जी आर/3200542/आर/एम जी०/66/एच/77, दिनांक 14-3-78 की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति आवेदक द्वारा खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है तथा निवेश देता है कि पूर्ण मूल्य 3,64,500/- रुपये के लिए उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति उनकी जारी की जानी चाहिए। आयात लाइसेंस सं० जी आर०/3200542/आर/एम जी०/66/एच/77, दिनांक 14-3-1978 की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति एतद्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

[सं० 275-सी/रेल/77-78/जीएलएस/89]

ए० घोष, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात
हुते मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात

ORDER

New Delhi, the 12th May, 1980

S.O. 1430.—Controller of Stores, Diesel Locomotive Works, Indian Railway, Varanasi was granted an import licence No. G/R/3200542/R/MG/66/H/77 dated 14-3-1978 valid upto 30-6-79 for the import of air to air after cooler core etc. from U.K. for the value of Rs. 3,64,500 (Rupees three lakh sixty four thousand and five hundred only) for the licensing period April 77—March 78. Now the licensee has requested this office for the issue of duplicate Customs Purposes copy of the said licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes copy of the said licence has been lost/misplaced after being registered at Calcutta port and utilised nil.

2. In support of his contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit on Stamped paper. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Customs Purposes copy of licence No. G/R/3200542/R/MG/66/H/77 dated 14-3-78 has been lost/misplaced by the applicant and directs that duplicate Customs Purposes copy of the said licence for full value Rs. 3,64,500 only should be issued to him. The original Customs Purposes copy of the import licence No. G/R/3200542/R/MG/66/H/77 dated 14-3-1978 is hereby cancelled.

[No. 275-C/Rly/77-78/GLS/89]

A. GHOSH, Dy. Chief Controller of Import & Exports,
for Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

विदेश मंत्रालय

(कॉन्सली अनुभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 8 मई, 1980

का० आ० 1431.—राजनयिक एव कौमन्दी अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41वा) की धारा 2 के खड (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार इसके द्वारा, भारत के प्रधान कौन्सला-वास, कोबे, जापान में व्यक्तिक सहायक श्री हरिप्र मिह को तत्काल से कौन्सली एजेंट का कार्य करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

[का० सं० टी० 4330/1/80]

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(Consular Section)

New Delhi, the 8th May, 1980

S.O. 1431.—In pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oath and Fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri Harinder Singh Personnal Assistant in the Consulate General of India, Kobe, Japan to perform the duties of a Consular Agent with immediate effect.

[File No. T. 4330/1/80]

क्र० आ० 1432.—राजनयिक एवं कंसुली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41वां) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार इसके द्वारा, भारत का प्रधान कंसुल-बाम, हैम्बर्ग में महाप्रबन्धक श्री एम० सी० मैत्रा को तत्काल से कंसुल एजेंट का कार्य करने के लिए, प्राधिकृत करती है।

[फाइल सं० टी० 4330/1/80]

श्री० हज़ारी, अधर सचिव

S.O. 1432.—In pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948) the Central Government hereby authorises Shri S. C. Maitra, Assistant in the Consulate General of India, Hamburg, to perform the duties of a Consular Agent with immediate effect.

[File No. T. 4330/1/80]

J. HAZARI, Under Secy.

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय

(पेट्रोलियम विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 1980

क्र० आ० 1433.—यत्. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कृषि न० जे० एल० एन० से झालोरा जी० जी० एम. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यत्. यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एकदमपत्र अनुमती में अगिन भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अजित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अध पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पदार्थ लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रस्ताव शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अजित करने का अपना आग्रह एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हित रख कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप राक्षम अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस तथा आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदरा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जे० एल० एन० से झालोरा जी० जी० एम० तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : मेहसाणा तालुका : कड़ो

गांव	सर्वे न०	हेक्टेयर	एकड़	सेन्टीयर
आद्राज	1869	0	12	75
	1828	0	06	00
	1827	0	03	00
बोरिसाना	555/2/5	0	04	35
	555/2/1	0	07	20
	555/1	0	01	50
	550	0	07	80

[स० 12016/8/80-प्र०-1]

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZER

(Department of Petroleum)

New Delhi, the 29th April, 1980

S.O. 1433.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from JLN to Jhalora GGS in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390 009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Jln to Jhalora GGS

State : Gujarat	District : Mehsana	Taluka : Kadi			
Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare	
Adraj	1869	0	12	75	
	1828	0	06	00	
	1827	0	03	00	
Borisana	555/2/5	0	04	35	
	555/2/4	0	07	20	
	555/1	0	01	50	
	550	0	07	80	

[No. 12016/8/80-Prod. I]

का० आ० 1434—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाईन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना का० आ० सं० 253 तारीख 1-1-79 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाईनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी के उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट देनी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के अन्तर्गत तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

रूप नं० 9 से जी० जी० एस-1 तक पाइप लाईन बिछाने

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : खेड़ा तालुका : मातर

गाँव	सर्वे नं०	हैक्टेयर एम्प्राई सेण्टीयर
नवागाम	62	0 00 10
	68	0 01 40
	69	0 01 75
	84	0 04 00
	83/2	0 04 75
	83/3	0 02 00
	83/4	0 01 75
	81/2	0 00 10
	80	0 05 75
	76/1	0 06 50
	77	0 00 35
	44	0 04 75
	43	0 13 20
	661	0 04 75
	661.ए	0 13 80
	667	0 6 20

[सं० 12016/17/78-प्र०.]

S.O. 1434.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum, S.O. No. 253 dated 1-1-79 under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under Sub section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that Section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from weld No. 9 to G.G.S. I

State : Gujarat	District : Kaira	Taluka : Matar
Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare Acre Centiare
Nawagam	62	0 00 10
	68	0 00 40
	69	0 01 75
	84	0 04 00
	83/2	0 04 75
	83/3	0 02 00
	83/4	0 01 75
	81/2	0 00 10
	80	0 05 75
	76/1	0 06 50
	77	0 00 35
	44	0 04 75
	43	0 13 20
	661	0 04 75
	661.A	0 13 80
	667	0 6 20

[No. 12016/17/78-Prod.]

का० आ० 1435.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में रूप नं० सं० बी० बी० (55) से रूप नं० 24 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाईन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाईनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्वारा अनसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में शिष्टतः कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाईन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक आयोग तथा निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडोदरा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

सी० बी० बी० (55) से दू.पं० 24 तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए ।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : खेड़ा	तालुका : खम्मात				
गांव	सर्वे नं०	हेक्टेयर	एअरई	सेन्टीयर		
सोखड़ा	172	00	03	90		
	13/2	00	03	37		
	175/2	00	12	48		
	187	00	00	93		
	13/1	00	03	00		

[सं० 12016/20/80-प्रो०]

S.O. 1435.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from CBB (55) to Well No. 24 in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390 009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

R.O.U. for laying Gas line from CBB (55) to Well No. 24

State : Gujarat	District : Kaira	Taluka : Cambay				
Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Arc	Centiarc		
Sokhda	172	00	03	90		
	13/2	00	03	37		
	175/2	00	12	48		
	187	00	04	93		
	13/1	00	03	00		

[No. 12016/20/80-Prod.]

नई दिल्ली, 5 मई, 1980

का० आ० 1436. —भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त परिशिष्ट भूमि में वेधान स्थल सं० के० ई० एम्स-1 से जी० जी० एम्स० कलोल तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार है ।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक दिसम्बर, 75 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है ।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद्द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं ।

अनुसूची

के० ई० एम्स०-1 से जी० जी० एम्स० कलोल तक पाइप लाइन कार्य समाप्ति

संलग्न का नाम	गांव	का० आ० सं०	भारत के राज-पत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	कलोल सईज बोरिसणा	3674	3-1-79	दिसम्बर 75

[नं० 12016/12/80-प्रो० I]

New Delhi the 5th May, 1980

S.O. 1436.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d/s KEX-I to G.G.S. Kalol in Kalol oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on December, 75.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of Pipeline from DS-KEX-1 to G.G.S. Kalol

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O.No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Kalol Saij Borisana	3674	3-11-79	December, 75

[No. 12016/12/80-Prod. I]

का० आ० 1437.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त परिशिष्ट भूमि में वेधान स्थल सं० सानंद-58 से सानंद-18 तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार है ।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 23-10-78 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है ।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद्द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं ।

अनुसूची

सानंद-58 से सानंद-18 तक पाइप लाइन कार्य समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	कां.आ.सं०	भारत के राज-पत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	सानेज खानुज	2516	21-7-79	23-10-78

[सं० 12016/12/80-प्रो० II]

S.O. 1437. — Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. Sanand-58 to Sanand-18 in Kalol oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 23-10-78.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of pipeline from D.S. Sanand-58 to Sanand-18

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O.No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Santej Khatraj	2516	21-7-79	23-10-78

[No. 120/6/15/80 Prod. II]

कां.आ. 1438—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त परिशिष्ट भूमि में व्ययन स्थल सं० के० 114 से जी०जी०एस० VII— तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार है।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उप-खण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निश्चित कार्य दिनांक 10-10-69 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद् द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि अधिसूचित करने हैं।

अनुसूची

के 114 से जी०जी०एस० VII— तक पाइप लाइन कार्य समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	कां.आ.सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक	उवार्सद	3673	3-11-79	10-10-69

[सं० 12016/12/80-प्रो० II]

S.O. 1438.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. K-114 to G.G.S. VII in Kalol oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 10-10-69.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of pipeline from D.S. K-114 to G.G.S VII.

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O.No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Uvarsad	3673	3-11-79	10-10-69

[No. 12016/12/80 Prod.III]

कां.आ. 1439—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्ययन स्थल सं० के० 127 से जी०जी०एस० III— तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार है।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निश्चित कार्य दिनांक अप्रैल 1975 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद् द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि अधिसूचित करने हैं।

अनुसूची

के०-127 से जी०जी०एम०-III तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का०शा०सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	अम्बावपुरा	3667	3-11-79	अप्रैल 1975

[सं० 12016/12/80-प्रोड० IV]

S.O. 1439. —Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issue under sub section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right to user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s K-127 to G.G.S. III in Kalol oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on April, 1975.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of pipeline from D.S.K-127 to G.G.S. III

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Ambavpura	3667	3-11-79	April, 1975.

[No.12016/12/80/prod. IV]

का०शा० 1440.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहां संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्ययक्त स्थल सं० के०ओ०डी०-9 से जी०जी०एम०-IV तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निदिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 18-11-77 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करने है।

अनुसूची

के०ओ०डी०-9 से जी०जी०एम०-IV तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति है।

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का०शा०सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	धमासना	3260	22-9-79	18-11-77

[सं० 12016/12/80-प्रोड० V]

S.O. 1440.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. KOD-9 to GGS IV in Kalol oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 18-11-77.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of pipeline from D.S.KOD-9 to GGS IV

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O.No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Dhamasana	3260	22-9-79	18-11-77

[No. 12016/12/80 Prod.IV]

का०शा० 1441.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहां संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्ययक्त स्थल सं० सतनंद-4 से जी०जी०एम०-आई०पी० तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निदिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 21-7-74 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करने है।

अनुसूची

सानन्द-4 से जी०जी०एस०एस०आई०पी० तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति।

संज्ञालय का नाम	गांव	का०आ०सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	थोल भीमासन हजीपुर	3264	22-9-79	21-7-74

[सं० 12016/12/80 प्रो० ३० : VI]

S.O. 1441.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. Sanand-4 to G.G.S. SIP in Kalol oil field in Gujarat State

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 21-7-74.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE I

Termination of operation of pipeline from D.S. Sanand-4 to GGS SIP

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O.No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals Fertilizer	Thol Bhanasan Hajipur	3264	22-9-79	21-7-74

[No. 12016/12/80 Prod VI]

का०आ० 1442.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्ययन स्थल सं० के-127 से जी०जी०एस०-III तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निविष्ट कार्य दिनांक से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

के-127 से जी०जी०एस०-III तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

संज्ञालय का नाम	गांव	का०आ०सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	पानसर	3765	17-11-79	अप्रैल 75

[सं० 12016/12/80-प्रो० ३० (VII)]

S.O. 1442.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. K-127 to G.G.S.III in Kalol oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on—

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of pipeline from D.S. K-127 to G.G.S. III

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O.No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Pansar	3765	17-11-79	April 75

[No. 12016/12/80 Prod. VII]

नई दिल्ली, 7 मई, 1980

का०आ० 1443.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के धोलकी तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्ययन स्थल सं० धोलकी-12 से डब्ल्यू०एच०आई० धोलका-1 तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निविष्ट कार्य दिनांक 26-12-78 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

धोलका-12 से डब्ल्यू.एच.आई. धोलका-1 तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	कां.आ.सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	रसिकपुरा रदु	3670	3-11-79	26-12-78

[सं० 12016/10/80-प्रो० (I)]

S.O. 1443.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. Dholka-12 to WHI at Dholka in Dholka oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 26-12-78.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of pipeline from D.S. Dholka-12 WHI at Dholka-1.

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O.No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Rasikpura Radhu	3670	3-11-79	26-12-78

[No. 12016/10/80-Prod-I]

कां.आ. 1444.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहां संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के धोलका तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्यधन स्थल सं० धोलका-6 से डब्ल्यू.एच.आई. धोलका-10 के पास तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 18-1-79 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद्-द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

धोलका-6 से डब्ल्यू.एच.आई. धोलका-10 के पास तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	कां.आ.सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	वारसंग	3672	3-11-79	18-1-79

[सं० 12016/10/80-प्रो० (II)]

S.O. 1444.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. Dholka-6 to WHI at Dholka-10 in Dholka oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of said Act on 18-1-79.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of pipelines from D.S. Dholka-6 to WHI at Dholka-10

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O.No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Warsang	3672	3-11-79	18-1-79

[No. 12016/10/80-Prod. II]

कां.आ. 1445.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहां संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के नवाराग तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्यधन स्थल सं० धोलका-14 से धोलका-1 तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 26-12-78 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद्-द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

धोलका-14 में धोलका-1 तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गाँव	कां०आ०सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	रसिकपुरा	2517	21-7-79	26-12-78

[सं० 12016/11/80- प्रो०]

S.O. 1445. —Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended thereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. Dholka-14 to Dholka-1 in Nawagam oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 26-12-78.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963 the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of Pipeline from D.S. Dholka-14 to Dholka-1

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer.	Rasikpura	2517	21-7-79	26-12-78

[No. 12016/11/80-Prod]

कां०आ० 1446.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के मेहसाना तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्ययक्त स्थल सं० एन०के०ए० डब्ल्यू० से एन०के०ए०यू० तक कड़ी-25 तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार है।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निविष्ट कार्य दिनांक 31-7-78 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद्-द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

एन०के०ए०डब्ल्यू० से एन०के०ए०यू० कड़ी-25 तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गाँव	कां०आ०सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	मुजपुरा तेलावी बालमामन	3147	15-9-79	31-7-78

[सं० 12016/15/80-प्रो०-I]

S.O. 1446.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962, the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. NKAU to NKAU to Kadi-25 in Mehsana oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 31-7-78.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D.S. NKAU to NKAU Kadi-25

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Sujpura Telai Balsasan	3147	15-9-79	31-7-78

[No. 12016/15/80-Prod. I]

कां०आ० 1347.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के मेहसाना तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्ययक्त स्थल सं० एन०के०ए०आर० से एन०के०ए०यू० तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार है।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निविष्ट कार्य दिनांक 20-1-78 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद्-द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

एन०के०ए०आर० से एन०के०बी०क्यू० तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का०आ०सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	बालसासन	3145	15-9-79	20-1-78

[सं० 12016/15/80-प्रो०-II]

S.O. 1447.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from D.S. NKAR to NKAU in Mehsana oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 20-1-78.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D.S. NKAR to NKAU

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of Operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer.	Balsasan	3145	15-9-79	20-1-78

[No. 12016/15/80-Prod. II]

का० आ० 1448.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के मेहसाना तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्ययक्त स्थल सं० एन०के०बी०क्यू० से एन०के०बी०क्यू० तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार है।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 7-1-79 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत भक्ष्य अधिकारी एतद्द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करने है।

अनुसूची

एन०के०बी०क्यू० से एन०के०बी०क्यू० तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का०आ०सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	तेलाबी	3262	22-9-79	7-1-79

[सं० 12016/15/80-प्रो०-iii]

S.O. 1447.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. NKBX to NKBQ in Mehsana oil field in Gujarat State.

And Whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 7-1-79.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D.S. NKBX to NKBQ

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Telavi	3262	22-9-79	7-1-79

[No. 12016/15/80-Prod. III]

का० आ० 1449.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के मेहसाना तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्ययक्त स्थल सं० एन०के०बी०क्यू० से एन०के०बी०क्यू० तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार है।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 28-12-78 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत भक्ष्य अधिकारी एतद्द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करने है।

अनुसूची

एन० के० सी० सी० से इन्क्यू० एच० आई० कड़ी-25 तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का० आ० सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम रमा-यन और उर्वरक	तेलावी	3257	22-9-79	28-12-78

[सं० 12016/15/80-प्रोड० IV]

S.O. 1449.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. NKCC to WHI Kadi-25 in Mehsana oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 28-12-78.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D.S. NKCC to WHI Kadi-25

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemical & Fertilizer.	Telavi	3257	22-9-79	28-12-78

[No. 12016/15/80-Prod. IV]

का० आ० 1450.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के मेहसाणा तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि अधिग्रहण स्थल सं० एन० के० सी० सी० वायू से इन्क्यू० एच० आई० कड़ी-25 तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 13-11-75 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद्द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करने हैं।

अनुसूची

एन० पी० ए० से एन० के०-54 तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का० आ० सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रमा-यन और उर्वरक	चालासन	3249	22-9-79	13-11-75

[सं० 12016/15/80-प्रोड०-V]

S.O. 1450.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. SPA to NK-54 in Mehsana oil field in Gujarat State.)

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 13-11-75.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D.S. SPA to NK-44

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Chalasan Balsasan	3249	22-9-79	13-11-75

[No. 12016/15/80-Prod. V]

का० आ० 1451.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के मेहसाणा तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि अधिग्रहण स्थल सं० एन० के० सी० सी० वायू से इन्क्यू० एच० आई० कड़ी-25 तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 27-12-78 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद्द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करने हैं।

अनुसूची

एन० के० सी० वाई० से इन्क्यू० एच० आई० कड़ी-25 तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का० आ० सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रमा-यन और उर्वरक	तेलावी	3144	15-9-79	27-12-78

[सं० 12016/15/80-प्रोड० VI]

S. O. 1451—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipe line (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. NKBY to WHI Kadi-25 in Mehsana oilfield in Gujarat State.

And Whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 27-12-78.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D.S. NKBY to WHI Kadi-25

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Telari	3144	15-9-79	27-12-78

[No. 12016/15/80-Prod. VII]

का० आ० 1452—भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के मेहसाणा तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्ययक्त स्थल सं० एन० के० बी० जेड० से स्टीम पाइंट एन० के० एक्स तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार है।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपर्युक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 1-8-78 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एन० द्वारा उक्त निधि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करने है।

अनुसूची

एन० के० बी० जेड० से स्टीम पाइंट एन० के० एक्स तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गाँव	का० आ० सं०	भारत के राजपत्र कार्य समाप्ति से प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	तेलावी	3263	22-9-79	1-8-78

[सं० 12016/15/80-प्रोड VII]

S. O. 1452—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right user has been a cquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s NKBY to Steam Point NKX in Mehsana oilfield in Gujarat State.

And Whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 1-8-78.

Now Therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D.S. NKBY to Steam Point NKX

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Telavi	3263	22-9-79	1-8-78

[No. 12016/15/80-Prod. VII]

का० आ० 1453—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्ययक्त स्थल सं० के-104 से के-49 तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार है।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपर्युक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 24-12-76 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एन० द्वारा उक्त निधि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करने है।

अनुसूची

के-104 से के-49 तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गाँव	का० आ० सं०	भारत के राजपत्र कार्य समाप्ति पत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	अम्बावपुरा	4108	29-12-79	24-12-76

[सं० 12016/16/80-प्रो०]

S.O. 1453—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. K-104 to K-42 in Kalol oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 24-12-76.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D.S.K-104 to K-49.

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O.No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Ambavapura	4108	29-12-79	24-12-76

[No. 12016/16/80-Prod.]

का० आ० 1454.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त पाइप विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्ययन स्थल सं० कृ० नं० 78 से जी० जी० एम० IV तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार है।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक मई 1970 में समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद् द्वारा उक्त निधि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करने हैं।

अनुसूची

कृ० नं० 78 से जी० जी० एम० IV तक पाइप लाइन के कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का० आ० सं०	भारत के राज-पत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	धमासना	3142	15-9-79	मई 1970

[सं० 12016/16/80-प्रो०]

S.O.1454.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. well No. 78 to GGS IV in Kalol oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on May, 1970.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of pipeline from D.S. No. 78 to G.G.S IV

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemical & Fertilizer	Dhamasana	3142	15-9-79	May, 1970

[No. 12016/16/80-Prod.]

का० आ० 1455.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्ययन स्थल सं० के-182 से के-85 तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार है।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 4-9-78 में समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद् द्वारा उक्त निधि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करने हैं।

अनुसूची

के-182 से के-85 तक पाइप लाइन कार्य समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का०आ०सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	धमासना	3140	15-9-79	4-9-78

[सं० 12016/16/80-प्रो०]

S.O.1455.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. K 182 to K-85 in Kalol oil field in Gujarat State.

And Whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 4-9-78.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D.S. K-182 to K-85.

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Dhamasana	3140	15-9-79	4-9-78

[No. 12016/16/80-Prod.]

का० आ० 1456.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त परिशिष्ट भूमि में वेधान स्थल सं० के० डी० ई०-4 से के० आई० डब्लू तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार है।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 30-11-77 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद् द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

के० डी० ई०-4 से के० आई० डब्लू तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का०आ०सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	कलोल	2515	21-7-79	30-11-77

[सं० 12016/16/80-प्रोड०]

S.O.1456.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. KDE-4 to KIW in Kalol oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 30-11-77.

Now, therefore, under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

141 GI/80-4.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D.S. KDE-4 to KIW.

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Kalol	2515	21-7-79	30-11-77

[No. 12016/16/80-Prod.]

का० आ० 1457.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त निर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्यधन स्थल सं० डी०एस० 68 से के-34 तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार है।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 16-12-76 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद् द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

डी०एस० 68 से के-34 तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का०आ०सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	धमासना	3259	22-9-79	16-12-76

[सं० 12016/16/80-प्रोड०]

S.O. 1457.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. 68 to K-34 in Kalol oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 16-12-76.

Now, therefore, under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D.S. 68 to K-34

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Dhamasana	3259	22-9-79	16-12-76

[No. 12016/16/80-Prod.]

का० आ० 1458.—भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के अंकलेश्वर तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्ययन स्थल सं० एस० डी० ए० से मोटवान-1 तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार प्राप्त हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उप-खण्ड (1) की धारा (i) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 1-6-78 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद्-द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

एस० डी० ए० से मोटवान-1 तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव ..	का०आ०सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	कथोदरा मोटवान	2525	21-7-79	1-6-78

[सं० 12016/18/80-प्रोड०-I]

S.O.1458.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the Schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the Schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. SDA to Motwan-1 in Ankleshwar oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 1-6-78.

Now therefore, under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D.S. SDA to Motwan-1

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O. No	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Kathodra Motwan	2525	21-7-79	1-6-78

[No. 12016/18/80-Prod.-I]

का० आ० 1459.—भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के अंकलेश्वर तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्ययन स्थल सं०

मोटवान-2 से जी० जी० एस० V तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार प्राप्त हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (i) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 20-4-78 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद्-द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

मोटवान-2 से जी० जी० एस० V तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का०आ०सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	मोटवान	3265	22-9-79	20-4-78

[सं० 12016/18/80-प्रोड०-II]

S.O.1459.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the Schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the Schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. Motwan-2 to GGS-V in Ankleshwar oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 20-4-78.

Now, therefore, under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of Pipeline from D.S. Motwan-2 to GGS.V

Name of Ministry	Villages	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Motwan	3265	22-9-79	20-4-78

[No. 12016/18/80-Prod.-II]

का० आ० 1460.—भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहाँ संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के अंकलेश्वर तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्ययन स्थल सं० एस० डी० बी० से मोटवान-1 तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार प्राप्त हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपयुक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उप-खण्ड (1) की धारा (i) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 18-7-79 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधि-
ग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एतद्वारा
उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

एम० टी० बी० से मोटवान-1 तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

संस्थान का नाम	गांव	का० घा० सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक	कलम	3251	22-9-79	18-7-79

[सं० 12016/18/80-प्रो०-III]

S.O.1460.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the Schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the Schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. MTB to Motwan-1 in Ankleshwar oil field in Gujarat State.

And Whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 18-7-79.

Now, therefore, under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D.S. MTB to Motwan-2

Name of Ministry	Village	S. O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer	Kalam	3251	22-9-79	18-7-79

[No. 12016/18/80-Prod.-III]

नई दिल्ली, 8 मई, 1980

का० घा० 1461.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा से जलन्धर (पंजाब) तक पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन इंडियन ऑयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्जित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है :

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कारपोरेशन

लिमिटेड, मथुरा-जलन्धर पाइप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट, न्यू हाऊस, कुन्जपुरा मार्ग करनाल (हरियाणा) को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर
। केगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

नहसीलु : गुड़गावा	जिला : गुड़गावा	राज्य : हरियाणा	क्षेत्रफल		
ग्राम	खसरा नं०		हेक्टर	ऐयर	बर्ग-मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	5
सैमानी ह० न० 207	8/9 मिन	0	67	08	
	8/12 मिन	0	05	06	
	8/13 मिन	0	04	30	
	8/17 मिन	0	00	25	
	8/18 मिन	0	10	63	
	8/23 मिन	0	01	77	
	8/24 मिन	0	10	37	
	94/1, 3 मिन	0	03	29	
	16/4 मिन	0	09	87	
	16/5 मिन	0	02	28	
	16/6/1 मिन	0	03	54	
	101/1/3 मिन	0	02	28	
	16/6/2 मिन	0	06	07	
	16/7 मिन	0	00	00	
	16/15 मिन	0	06	58	
	17/11 मिन	0	05	57	
	17/20 मिन	0	11	89	
	17/21 मिन	0	03	04	
	17/22 मिन	0	08	35	
	17/19 मिन	0	00	00	
	105 मिन	0	01	01	
	24/2 मिन	0	10	88	
	24/3 मिन	0	01	27	
	24/8/1 मिन	0	02	28	
	24/8/3 मिन	0	05	06	
	24/9/1/1 मिन	0	00	51	
	24/13/1 मिन	0	08	05	
	24/14/1 मिन	0	04	10	
	34/17 मिन	0	12	14	
	24/24 मिन	0	04	09	
	24/25 मिन	0	08	10	
	36/5 मिन	0	11	89	
	36/6 मिन	0	01	27	
	38/10 मिन	0	10	88	
	37/1 मिन	0	00	25	
	37/11 मिन	0	09	61	
	37/12 मिन	0	02	78	
	37/19 मिन	0	12	14	
	37/20 मिन	0	00	00	
	37/22/3 मिन	0	04	30	

1	2	3	4	5
सैलानी ह०न० 207	37/22/4 मिन	0	01	77
	37/23 मिन	0	05	82
	47/3 मिन	0	12	14
	47/4 मिन	0	00	00
	47/7 मिन	0	09	36
	47/8 मिन	0	02	78
	47/14 मिन	0	10	63
	47/15 मिन	0	01	27
	47/16 मिन	0	11	89
	47/17 मिन	0	00	51
	47/25/1 मिन	0	03	90
	47/25/2 मिन	0	04	05
	57/4/2 मिन	0	00	51
	57/5 मिन	0	12	14
	57/6/1 मिन	0	04	30
	57/6/2 मिन	0	07	08
	57/15 मिन	0	00	25
	58/10 मिन	0	01	52
	57/11/1 मिन	0	02	28
	57/11/2 मिन	0	10	88
	57/19 मिन	0	10	37
	57/20 मिन	0	02	78
	58/22/1 मिन	0	06	58
	58/23 मिन	0	06	58
	66/3 मिन	0	10	37
	66/4 मिन	0	02	78
	66/7 मिन	0	12	90
	66/14/3 मिन	0	01	27
	66/15 मिन	0	11	64
	66/6/2 मिन	0	00	25
	66/16 मिन	0	05	57
	65/20 मिन	0	07	84
	65/21 मिन	0	09	61
	65/22 मिन	0	03	54
	71/2 मिन	0	12	65
	71/3 मिन	0	00	51
	71/8/1 मिन	0	05	82
	71/9 मिन	0	01	01
	71/8/2 मिन	0	06	58
	71/13 मिन	0	04	55
	71/14 मिन	0	08	60
	71/17 मिन	0	08	86
	71/16 मिन	0	04	30
	71/25 मिन	0	12	65
	72/21 मिन	0	00	51
	76/19 मिन	0	04	81
	76/20, 1 मिन	0	10	63
	76/22 मिन	0	11	89
	77/1 मिन	0	12	40
	77/9	0	08	86
	77/10	0	04	30
	77/12/1 मिन	0	03	54
	77/12/2 मिन	0	04	81
	77/13 मिन	0	05	31

1	2	3	4	5
सैलानी	77/17 1/2 मिन	0	02	02
	77/17/2 मिन	0	02	78
	77/17/3 मिन	0	02	78
	77/17/4 मिन	0	02	78
	77/18 मिन	0	11	89
	77/23 मिन	0	00	51
	77/24/1 मिन	0	00	25
	78/5 मिन	0	01	01
	84/2 मिन	0	04	81
	84/3 मिन	0	07	08
	84/8 मिन	0	10	88
करंकी ह०न० 206	3/10 मिन	0	05	06
	3/9 मिन	0	05	57
	3/12 मिन	0	12	14
	3/18 मिन	0	08	60
	3/19 मिन	0	03	54
	3/23 मिन	0	11	64
	3/24 मिन	0	00	51
	7/3 मिन	0	01	01
	7/4 मिन	0	11	13
	7/6 मिन	0	03	29
	7/7 मिन	0	08	86
	7/15 मिन	0	12	14
	7/16 मिन	0	04	81
	6/20 मिन	0	04	55
	6/21 मिन	0	11	89
	6/22 मिन	0	00	25
करंकी ह०न० 206	83 मिन	0	02	02
	13/1 मिन	0	01	77
	13/2 मिन	0	10	12
	13/8 मिन	0	02	02
	13/9 मिन	0	10	12
	13/12 मिन	0	00	00
	13/13 मिन	0	12	14
	13/17 मिन	0	05	31
	13/18 मिन	0	06	83
	13/24 मिन	0	12	14
	20/10 मिन	0	01	01
	20/11 मिन	0	11	64
	20/19 मिन	0	04	30
	20/20 मिन	0	07	84
	22 मिन	0	12	14
	21/4 मिन	0	03	04
	21/5 मिन	0	09	11
	21/6 मिन	0	11	13
	21/15 मिन	0	00	51
	30/2 मिन	0	04	30
	30/3 मिन	0	07	84
	30/8/1 मिन	0	02	28
	30/8/3 मिन	0	03	54
	30/7/1 मिन	0	01	01
	30/13 1/3 मिन	0	01	01
	30/14/1 मिन	0	06	33
	30/16/1 मिन	0	03	04

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
करंकी ह०न० 206	30/17/1 मिन	0	04	30	हरचन्दपुर ह०न० 199	621/622/80 मिन	0	16	45
	30/25 मिन	0	11	89		621/622/75 मिन	0	18	98
	40/1 मिन	0	06	33		621/622/76 मिन	0	11	39
	40/9 मिन	0	00	00		621/622/77 मिन	0	06	33
	40/10 मिन	0	12	14		621/622/78 मिन	0	07	59
	40/11 मिन	0	02	02		621/622/232 मिन	0	03	80
	40/12 मिन	0	10	12		621/622/239 मिन	0	15	18
	40/18 मिन	0	01	77		621/622/238 मिन	0	20	24
	40/19 मिन	0	10	12		621/622/240 मिन	0	01	27
	40/22 मिन	0	00	25		621/622/469 मिन	0	01	27
	40/23 मिन	0	11	89		621/622/470 मिन	0	11	39
	41/5 मिन	0	05	82		621/622/471 मिन	0	02	53
	53/3 मिन	0	06	83		621/622/472 मिन	0	00	00
	53/4 मिन	0	05	31		621/622/473 मिन	0	06	33
	53/7 मिन	0	12	14		621/622/477 मिन	0	10	12
	53/14 मिन	0	03	29		621/622/478 मिन	0	03	80
	53/15 मिन	0	08	60		621/622/479 मिन	0	00	00
	53/16 मिन	0	11	13		621/622/438/3 मिन	0	07	59
	54/20 मिन	0	01	01		621/622/435 मिन	0	01	27
	54/21 मिन	0	00	51		621/622/437 मिन	0	02	53
बोहरपुर ह०न० 203	15/1 मिन	0	11	13		621/622/434 मिन	0	00	00
	15/10/1 मिन	0	01	77		621/622/436 मिन	0	06	33
	15/10/2 मिन	0	04	30		621/622/431 मिन	0	01	27
	15/10/3 मिन	0	00	00		621/622/432 मिन	0	07	59
	15/9/1 मिन	0	03	80		702/430 मिन	0	03	80
	15/9/2 मिन	0	03	04		698/228 मिन	0	01	27
	15/12 मिन	0	12	14		608/429 मिन	0	02	53
	15/13 मिन	0	00	00		693/426 मिन	0	03	80
	15/18 मिन	0	09	61		693/425 मिन	0	03	80
	15/19/1 मिन	0	02	53		693/424 मिन	0	02	53
	15/23 मिन	0	09	87		693/423 मिन	0	06	33
	15/24 मिन	0	02	02		693/422 मिन	0	06	33
	18/3 मिन	0	00	00		693/405 मिन	0	17	71
	18/4/1 मिन	0	11	39		693/410 मिन	0	08	86
	18/4/2 मिन	0	00	25		693/409 मिन	0	02	53
	18/6/1, 2	0	06	07		693/406 मिन	0	06	33
	18/7/1 मिन	0	06	07		693/407 मिन	0	02	53
	18/15 मिन	0	09	36		693/408 मिन	0	01	27
हरचन्दपुर ह०न० 199	46 मिन	0	00	00		693/400 मिन	0	11	39
	617/48 मिन	0	08	86		693/399 मिन	0	12	65
	617/49 मिन	0	15	18		693/398 मिन	0	12	65
	619/50 मिन	0	05	06		693/474 मिन	0	03	80
	621/				खरोडा ह०न० 198	2/17 मिन	0	02	78
	622/51 मिन	0	22	77		2/24 मिन	0	03	04
	621/622/52 मिन	0	16	45		26 मिन	0	04	55
	621/622/56 मिन	0	03	80	खोबरी ह०न० 196	59 मिन	0	11	39
	621/622/60 मिन	0	07	59		60 मिन	0	05	30
	621/622/58 मिन	0	07	59		64 मिन	0	22	77
	621/622/59 मिन	0	10	12		91 मिन	0	05	06
	621/622/66 मिन	0	03	80		175/55 मिन	0	11	39
	621/622/70 मिन	0	11	39		175/87 मिन	0	12	65
	621/622/71 मिन	0	05	06		175/86 मिन	0	15	18
	621/622/72 मिन	0	12	65		183/111 मिन	0	11	39
	621/622/73 मिन	0	02	53		182/111 मिन	0	03	80

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
बोबरी ह०न० 196	187/112 मिन	0	07	59	भाषेपुर ह०न० 173	88/6/2 मिन	0	00	51
	177/92 मिन	0	27	83		88/14 मिन	0	01	77
	186/111 मिन	0	10	12		88/15 मिन	0	08	86
	185/111 मिन	0	10	12		88/16 मिन	0	10	63
	184/111 मिन	0	11	39		88/25 मिन	0	10	63
जवाहरपुर ह०न० 195	39 मिन	0	07	59	डमडमा ह०न० 174	89/21 मिन	0	00	25
	40 मिन	0	13	92		101/1 मिन	0	08	10
	41 मिन	0	01	27		101/10 मिन	0	04	05
	42 मिन	0	08	86		102/5 मिन	0	02	78
	49 मिन	0	48	07		111/15 मिन	0	05	06
	141/78 मिन	0	24	04		11/16 मिन	0	02	53
	142/78 मिन	0	02	53		10/20/1 मिन	0	01	51
	138/72 मिन	0	05	06		10/20/2 मिन	0	07	08
	137/72 मिन	0	11	39		10/21/1 मिन	0	07	33
	136/72 मिन	0	12	65		10/21/2 मिन	0	03	54
	143/93 मिन	0	08	86		17/1/1 मिन	0	05	56
						17/2/1 मिन	0	00	00
						17/1/3 मिन	0	02	53
						17/2/2 मिन	0	03	03
ब्राह्मपुर ह०न० 173	9/8 मिन	0	03	54		17/9/1 मिन	0	01	51
	9/13 मिन	0	10	12		17/9/2 मिन	0	03	03
	9/18 मिन	0	10	12		17/9/3 मिन	0	01	76
	9/23 मिन	0	10	12		17/9/4 मिन	0	04	29
	20/3 मिन	0	10	12		17/9/5 मिन	0	00	50
	20/8 मिन	0	10	12		17/10/1 मिन	0	00	00
	20/13 मिन	0	10	12		17/12/1 मिन	0	08	35
	20/18/1 मिन	0	04	55		17/12/2 मिन	0	02	78
	20/18/2 मिन	0	05	57		17/13 मिन	0	00	25
	20/23 मिन	0	06	07		17/18/2 मिन	0	09	10
	20/24 मिन	0	04	81		17/19 मिन	0	02	02
	38/4 मिन	0	10	88		17/23/1 मिन	0	04	55
	38/7 मिन	0	10	88		17/23/2 मिन	0	00	50
	38/14/2 मिन	0	04	55		17/23/3 मिन	0	05	82
	38/15 मिन	0	06	58		30/3/2 मिन	0	07	08
	38/16 मिन	0	10	88		30/4/1 मिन	0	00	25
	38/25 मिन	0	10	88		30/4/2 मिन	0	03	54
	37/21 मिन	0	00	25		30/7/2 मिन	0	10	88
	53/5 मिन	0	03	04		30/14/1 मिन	0	00	50
	54/1 मिन	0	08	10		30/14/2 मिन	0	10	12
	54/10 मिन	0	10	88		30/15/2 मिन	0	00	50
	54/11 मिन	0	10	37		30/16 मिन	0	09	61
	54/12 मिन	0	00	51		30/27 मिन	0	01	51
	54/19 मिन	0	09	11		30/28 मिन	0	00	25
	54/20 मिन	0	01	77		30/25 मिन	0	10	88
	54/22 मिन	0	10	88		32/5 मिन	0	06	57
	73/2 मिन	0	09	61		33/1/1 मिन	0	03	79
	73/3/1 मिन	0	01	01		52 मिन	0	00	76
	73/8/1 मिन	0	07	84		33/9 मिन	0	05	56
	73/9/3 मिन	0	00	25		33/10/1 मिन	0	12	14
	73/13 मिन	0	09	87		33/12/3 मिन	0	00	76
	117 मिन	0	01	01		33/12/4 मिन	0	07	84
	73/17 मिन	0	01	01		33/13/1 मिन	0	06	57
	73/18 मिन	0	09	87		33/13/2 मिन	0	01	76
	73/23 मिन	0	01	27		33/17/1 मिन	0	08	85
	73/24 मिन	0	09	61		33/17/2 मिन	0	02	02
	88/4 मिन	0	10	63					
	88/7 मिन	0	10	12					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
बमबसा ह० न० 174	33/17/3 मिन	0	00	76	खेरला ह० न० 177	52/15 मिन	0	10	88
	33/18/1 मिन	0	05	31		52/16 मिन	0	06	82
	33/18/2 मिन	0	00	25		51/20/1 मिन	0	00	25
	34/16/2 मिन	0	00	00		51/20/2 मिन	0	04	55
	33/24 मिन	0	02	27		51/21 मिन	0	10	88
	33/25/1 मिन	0	02	02		61/1 मिन	0	10	62
	33/25/2 मिन	0	11	63		61/2 मिन	0	00	50
	43/5 मिन	0	10	12		61/9 मिन	0	09	10
	43/6 मिन	0	06	07		61/10 मिन	0	02	02
खेरला						61/12/1 मिन	0	04	29
ह० न०						61/12/2 मिन	0	06	57
177	11/12 मिन	0	10	62		61/18 मिन	0	03	54
	11/19 मिन	0	10	88		61/19/1 मिन	0	07	84
	11/22 मिन	0	03	79		61/23/1 मिन	0	06	07
	11/23 मिन	0	07	08		61/23/2 मिन	0	04	80
	18/3/1 मिन	0	09	10		61/22 मिन	0	00	00
	18/3/2 मिन	0	02	02		72/3 मिन	0	10	62
	18/8/1 मिन	0	08	09		72/4 मिन	0	01	01
	18/8/2 मिन	0	01	01		72/7/1 मिन	0	05	82
	18/7 मिन	0	02	53		72/7/2 मिन	0	00	25
	18/13 मिन	0	00	25		72/7/3 मिन	0	04	55
	18/14/1 मिन	0	10	12		72/8 मिन	0	00	76
	18/14/3 मिन	0	00	76		72/14 मिन	0	05	50
	18/17 मिन	0	10	88	बेहलपा	28/9/2 मिन	0	00	76
	18/16 मिन	0	00	00	ह० न०	28/10 मिन	0	05	06
	18/24/2 मिन	0	02	53	171	28/11 मिन	0	01	01
	18/25 मिन	0	07	84		28/12 मिन	0	10	12
	81 मिन	0	00	76		28/18 मिन	0	00	00
	31/5 मिन	0	10	88		28/19 मिन	0	11	13
	31/6 मिन	0	06	07		28/22 मिन	0	02	78
	30/10 मिन	0	04	80		28/23 मिन	0	08	35
	30/11/1 मिन	0	06	57		28/102 मिन	0	00	50
	30/11/2 मिन	0	04	55		36/3 मिन	0	10	62
	30/19 मिन	0	00	76		36/7/1 मिन	0	02	78
	30/20 मिन	0	10	37		36/7/2 मिन	0	03	54
	30/21 मिन	0	01	01		36/8 मिन	0	05	31
	39/22 मिन	0	10	37		36/14 मिन	0	11	13
	39/2/1 मिन	0	09	61		36/16 मिन	0	02	78
	39/2/2 मिन	0	01	51		36/17 मिन	0	07	59
	39/9 मिन	0	04	04		36/25 मिन	0	11	13
	39/8/1 मिन	0	01	51		36/53 मिन	0	00	76
	39/8/2 मिन	0	06	07		49/1/2 मिन	0	01	26
	88 मिन	0	00	25		49/10 मिन	0	10	62
	39/13 मिन	0	10	62		49/11/1 मिन	0	02	78
	39/18 मिन	0	08	85		49/11/3 मिन	0	02	02
	39/17/1 मिन	0	00	50		50/5 मिन	0	09	86
	39/17/2 मिन	0	01	76		50/6 मिन	0	02	50
	39/24 मिन	0	10	88	बेहलपा				
	39/23 मिन	0	00	25	ह० न०				
	52/4 मिन	0	09	35	170	24/12/2 मिन	0	00	25
	52/82 मिन	0	00	50		24/13 मिन	0	11	38
	78 मिन	0	02	78		24/17 मिन	0	02	02
	84 मिन	0	01	01		24/18 मिन	0	09	10
	52/6/2 मिन	0	09	10		24/23 मिन	0	00	25
	52/7/1 मिन	0	01	01					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
मेरुजावाम	24/24/1	मिन	0	01	51	रेडोज	113	मिन	0	00	25
ह० न०	24/24/2	मिन	0	09	61	ह० न०	55/3/1	मिन	0	00	51
170	27/4	मिन	0	10	12	169	55/3/2	मिन	0	00	51
	27/5	मिन	0	00	25		55/3/3	मिन	0	06	32
	27/6	मिन	0	09	35		55/8/1	मिन	0	09	11
	27/7/1	मिन	0	02	02		55/8/2	मिन	0	00	78
	27/15/1	मिन	0	02	78						
	27/15/2	मिन	0	08	35	धोइसी	276	मिन	0	02	02
	27/16	मिन	0	04	04	ह० न०	11/21	मिन	0	00	00
	28/20/3	मिन	0	06	57	168	12/16	मिन	0	04	05
	28/21	मिन	0	11	13		12/25	मिन	0	10	12
	44/1/1	मिन	0	06	07		16/5	मिन	0	06	07
	44/1/2	मिन	0	02	02		6/6	मिन	0	01	01
	44/2	मिन	0	03	29		17/1	मिन	5	04	05
	44/9	मिन	0	11	13		17/10	मिन	0	09	11
	44/12	मिन	0	10	12		17/11/1	मिन	0	10	12
	44/13	मिन	0	01	01		17/20	मिन	0	10	12
	44/18	मिन	0	10	62		17/21/1	मिन	0	10	12
	44/19	मिन	0	00	78		35/1	मिन	0	10	12
	44/23	मिन	0	10	62		35/10	मिन	0	10	12
	49/3	मिन	0	02	78		35/11	मिन	0	09	11
	49/4	मिन	0	08	85		35/12	मिन	0	01	01
	49/7	मिन	0	11	63		35/20	मिन	0	05	06
	49/14	मिन	0	04	04		35/19	मिन	0	02	78
	49/15	मिन	0	07	59		35/22/1	मिन	0	10	12
	49/16	मिन	0	11	63		277	मिन	0	02	27
	49/25	मिन	0	05	31		60/2	मिन	0	10	12
	50/21	मिन	0	06	07		60/9	मिन	0	10	12
	52/1	मिन	0	10	62		60/12/2	मिन	0	10	12
	52/10/1	मिन	0	02	27		60/19/2	मिन	0	10	12
	52/10/2	मिन	0	01	51		60/22	मिन	0	09	36
	52/24/12/2	मिन	0	00	50		60/23	मिन	0	00	76
	52/95	मिन	0	00	50		79/2	मिन	0	04	05
	52/99	मिन	0	00	50		79/3	मिन	0	06	07
	52/100	मिन	0	00	50		79/8	मिन	0	10	12
	52/104	मिन	0	00	50		79/13	मिन	0	10	12
							79/18	मिन	0	10	12
							79/23	मिन	0	09	61
रेडोज	39/1/1	मिन	0	00	51		290	मिन	0	00	51
ह० न०	39/1/2	मिन	0	03	04		106/3	मिन	0	10	12
169	39/10/1	मिन	0	10	37		106/7	मिन	0	01	01
	39/11	मिन	0	10	12		106/8/1	मिन	0	09	11
	39/20/1	मिन	0	05	57		106/13	मिन	0	04	55
	39/20/2	मिन	0	04	55		106/14	मिन	0	05	57
	39/21/2	मिन	0	06	58		106/17	मिन	0	09	61
	39/22	मिन	0	03	54		106/18	मिन	0	00	51
	54/1/2	मिन	0	00	51		106/24/1	मिन	0	05	06
	54/2	मिन	0	09	61		106/24/2	मिन	0	05	06
	54/9/1	मिन	0	10	37		118/4/1	मिन	0	09	11
	54/12/2	मिन	0	00	25		118/4/2	मिन	0	01	01
	54/12/3	मिन	0	10	12		118/7	मिन	0	10	12
	54/19/1	मिन	0	03	80		118/14	मिन	0	10	12
	54/19/2	मिन	0	01	01						
	54/19/3	मिन	0	01	52						
	54/23/1	मिन	0	00	25						

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
श्रीहमी	118/17	मिन	0	10	12	मेडावास	45/2	मिन	0	07	08
ह० न०	118/24	मिन	0	08	60	ह० न० 85—(जारी)	45/9/1	मिन	0	08	35
168—(जारी)	118/25	मिन	0	01	52		45/9/2	मिन	0	01	77
	145/4	मिन	0	03	04		45/12	मिन	0	10	12
	145/5	मिन	0	07	08		45/19	मिन	0	09	36
	145/6/1	मिन	0	01	26		45/22	मिन	0	10	12
	145/5/2	मिन	0	08	36		89	मिन	0	00	76
	145/15/2	मिन	0	09	87		49/2	मिन	0	10	12
	145/16	मिन	0	10	12		49/9	मिन	0	10	12
	145/25/1	मिन	0	06	83		49/12	मिन	0	07	08
	145/25/2	मिन	0	03	29		49/13	मिन	0	03	04
	150/10/1	मिन	0	00	76		49/18	मिन	0	08	60
	150/10/2	मिन	0	02	27		49/19	मिन	0	01	52
	150/11/1	मिन	0	03	54		49/23	मिन	0	10	12
	150/11/2	मिन	0	04	81		61/3	मिन	0	10	12
	150/20/2	मिन	0	10	12		61/8/2	मिन	0	10	12
	150/21/1	मिन	0	06	07		61/13/2	मिन	0	10	12
	150/21/2/1	मिन	0	01	52		61/18	मिन	0	10	12
	150/21/2/2	मिन	0	02	27		61/23	मिन	0	09	61
	151/5	मिन	0	10	37		61/24	मिन	0	00	51
	151/6/1	मिन	0	04	30		64/3	मिन	0	05	57
	151/6/2	मिन	0	02	78		64/4	मिन	0	04	55
	151/15/1	मिन	0	01	52		64/7	मिन	0	09	36
	151/15/2	मिन	0	00	25		64/8	मिन	0	00	76
	181/1/1	मिन	0	05	06		64/14	मिन	0	10	12
	181/1/2	मिन	0	05	06		64/17	मिन	0	10	12
	181/10/1	मिन	0	05	57		64/24	मिन	0	10	12
	181/10/2	मिन	0	04	55		73/4	मिन	0	10	12
	181/11	मिन	0	10	12		73/7	मिन	0	10	12
	181/20	मिन	0	07	84		73/14	मिन	0	08	60
	211/9	मिन	0	03	80		73/15	मिन	0	01	52
	211/12	मिन	0	00	25		73/16	मिन	0	06	58
	211/13	मिन	0	07	59		73/17	मिन	0	03	54
	211/18	मिन	0	01	26		74/25	मिन	0	10	12
							76/5	मिन	0	10	12
मेडावास	8/16	मिन	0	09	11		76/6/2	मिन	0	10	12
ह० न० 85	8/25/1	मिन	0	05	06		76/15	मिन	0	10	12
	8/25/2		0	05	06		76/16	मिन	0	10	12
	90	मिन	0	00	76		76/25	मिन	0	10	12
	22/5/1	मिन	0	04	81		75/21	मिन	0	00	00
	22/5/2	मिन	0	04	55		77/5	मिन	0	06	58
	22/6	मिन	0	09	61		77/6	मिन	0	01	52
	22/15	मिन	0	05	57		78/1	मिन	0	03	54
	22/16	मिन	0	01	01		78/10	मिन	0	08	60
	23/10	मिन	0	00	51		78/11	मिन	0	10	12
	23/11	मिन	0	04	55		78/20	मिन	0	10	12
	23/20	मिन	0	09	11		78/21	मिन	0	10	12
	23/21/1	मिन	0	10	12		79/1	मिन	0	10	12
	28/1	मिन	0	10	12		79/10	मिन	0	11	38
	28/10	मिन	0	10	12						
	28/11	मिन	0	10	12	नगली ऊमर पुर					
	28/20	मिन	0	10	12	ह० न० 82					
	28/21	मिन	0	09	11		2/12	मिन	0	08	35
	28/22	मिन	0	01	01		2/19	मिन	0	10	12
	45/1	मिन	0	03	04		2/22	मिन	0	08	60
							2/23	मिन	0	01	52

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
नगंसी ऊमरपुर	8/2 मिन	0	03	54	टीगरा	23/12 मिन	0	01	01
ह० न० 82—(जारी)	8/3/1 मिन	0	06	58	ह० न० 51—(जारी)	23/19 मिन	0	05	57
	8/8 मिन	0	10	12		23/20 मिन	0	04	55
	8/13 मिन	0	10	12		23/21/1 मिन	0	00	51
	8/18 मिन	0	10	12		23/22 मिन	0	09	61
	8/23 मिन	0	10	12		28/2 मिन	0	09	61
	13/3 मिन	0	10	12		28/9 मिन	0	10	12
	13/8 मिन	0	10	12		28/12 मिन	0	10	12
	13/13/2 मिन	0	06	58		28/19 मिन	0	06	58
	13/14 मिन	0	01	52		77 मिन	0	00	51
	13/17 मिन	0	08	10		88 मिन	0	00	51
	13/18 मिन	0	00	76		39 मिन	0	03	29
	13/24 मिन	0	10	12					
	26 मिन	0	01	01	बजीराबाद ह० न० 75	672 मिन	0	16	44
	32 मिन	0	01	77		673 मिन	0	06	32
	20/4 मिन	0	10	12		676 मिन	0	03	80
	20/7 मिन	0	10	12		683 मिन	0	24	04
	20/14/1 मिन	0	03	29		691 मिन	0	02	53
	20/14/2 मिन	0	06	83		692 मिन	0	05	06
	20/17 मिन	0	10	12		694 मिन	0	02	53
	20/24/1 मिन	0	01	52		783 मिन	0	15	18
	20/24/2 मिन	0	06	32		780/2/2 मिन	0	07	59
	20/25 मिन	0	02	02		780/2/1 मिन	0	01	26
	31 मिन	0	00	25		782 मिन	0	07	59
	23/4 मिन	0	02	53		781 मिन	0	02	53
	23/5 मिन	0	07	59		784 मिन	0	02	53
						876/1 मिन	0	06	32
टीगरा ह० न० 51	4/4 मिन	0	02	27		876/2 मिन	0	02	53
	4/5 मिन	0	02	02		877 मिन	0	02	53
	4/6/2 मिन	0	05	06		878 मिन	0	01	26
	4/7 मिन	0	05	06		873 मिन	0	06	32
	4/14 मिन	0	04	55		872 मिन	0	13	92
	4/15/1 मिन	0	03	54		868/2 मिन	0	07	59
	4/15/2 मिन	0	00	25		866 मिन	0	06	32
	9/16 मिन	0	08	60		797 मिन	0	02	53
	4/17/1 मिन	0	01	01		796/2 मिन	0	03	80
	4/25/1 मिन	0	10	12		804/2 मिन	0	11	38
	8/5/2 मिन	0	10	12		847 मिन	0	03	80
	8/6 मिन	0	09	61		848 मिन	0	08	86
	8/15 मिन	0	10	12		849 मिन	0	02	53
	8/16 मिन	0	10	12		851 मिन	0	03	80
	8/25 मिन	0	09	61		850 मिन	0	05	06
	9/21 मिन	0	00	51		843 मिन	0	10	12
	14/1 मिन	0	04	55		841 मिन	0	05	06
	14/10/1 मिन	0	03	29		853 मिन	0	01	26
	14/10/2 मिन	0	05	57		933 मिन	0	01	26
	14/11/1 मिन	0	04	55		934 मिन	0	05	06
	14/11/2 मिन	0	05	57		936 मिन	0	21	50
	14/20 मिन	0	10	12		935 मिन	0	05	06
	14/21 मिन	0	10	12		942 मिन	0	01	26
	15/5/2 मिन	0	05	51		943 मिन	0	02	53
	15/6/1/1 मिन	0	01	01		944 मिन	0	03	80
	23/1 मिन	0	10	12		945 मिन	0	01	26
	23/10/2 मिन	0	10	12		946 मिन	0	02	53
	23/11 मिन	0	09	11		949 मिन	0	05	06

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
वर्जाराबाद	948 मिन	0	02	53	कानई	40/2 मिन	0	10	12
ह० न० 73	951 मिन	0	03	80	ह० न० 73	40/9/1 मिन	0	04	05
	952 मिन	0	10	12		40/9/2 मिन	0	06	07
	953 मिन	0	03	80		40/12 मिन	0	10	12
	954 मिन	0	03	80		40/19 मिन	0	10	12
	955 मिन	0	03	80		40/22 मिन	0	09	11
	956 मिन	0	03	80		40/26 मिन	0	01	01
	957 मिन	0	06	32		44/2 मिन	0	10	12
	958 मिन	0	06	32		44/9/1 मिन	0	07	59
	963 मिन	0	03	80		44/9/2 मिन	0	02	02
	962 मिन	0	08	86		105 मिन	0	00	51
बांझपुर ह० न० 93	5/1 मिन	0	09	36		44/12/2 मिन	0	09	11
	5/10 मिन	0	10	12		44/12/1 मिन	0	00	25
	8/11 मिन	0	07	84		44/18 मिन	0	01	26
कानई ह० न० 73	8/1 मिन	0	02	78		44/19 मिन	0	06	58
	8/10 मिन	0	10	12		44/22 मिन	0	04	55
	8/11 मिन	0	10	12		89 मिन	0	03	04
	8/20 मिन	0	10	12		18/16 मिन	0	07	34
	8/21 मिन	0	10	12		18/25 मिन	0	10	12
	12/1/1 मिन	0	02	53	सीलोखरा ह० न० 72	23/5 मिन	0	10	12
	12/1/2 मिन	0	07	59		23/6 मिन	0	10	12
	12/10 मिन	0	10	12		23/15 मिन	0	10	12
	12/11/1 मिन	0	05	57		23/16 मिन	0	10	12
	12/11/2 मिन	0	04	55		23/25 मिन	0	10	12
	12/20/2 मिन	0	09	61		40/5 मिन	0	06	32
	12/20/3 मिन	0	00	51	सुखराणी ह० न० 71	14/13 मिन	0	02	53
	12/21 मिन	0	10	12		14/14/1 मिन	0	04	81
	19/1/2 मिन	0	10	12		14/14/2 मिन	0	06	83
	19/9 मिन	0	00	25		14/15 मिन	0	00	51
	19/10 मिन	0	09	87		14/16 मिन	0	15	69
	19/11/1 मिन	0	05	82		14/17 मिन	0	00	76
	19/11/2 मिन	0	02	78		14/25/1 मिन	0	02	02
	19/12/1 मिन	0	00	51		14/25/2 मिन	0	02	02
	19/12/2 मिन	0	01	01		18/1 मिन	0	02	53
	19/19 मिन	0	03	04		18/10 मिन	0	07	59
	19/20 मिन	0	07	08		18/11 मिन	0	10	12
	19/21 मिन	0	05	57		18/20 मिन	0	10	12
	19/22/1 मिन	0	02	27		18/21 मिन	0	10	12
	19/22/2 मिन	0	02	27		19/5 मिन	0	07	59
	25/1 मिन	0	04	05		19/6 मिन	0	02	53
	25/2 मिन	0	06	07		35/1 मिन	0	10	12
	25/9 मिन	0	08	10		35/10 मिन	0	10	12
	25/10 मिन	0	02	02		35/11 मिन	0	10	12
	25/11/3 मिन	0	00	25		35/19 मिन	0	00	51
	25/12 मिन	0	09	87		35/20 मिन	0	09	61
	25/19 मिन	0	10	12		35/21 मिन	0	06	07
	25/22/1 मिन	0	10	12		35/22 मिन	0	04	05
	32/2 मिन	0	10	12		39/1 मिन	0	01	52
	32/9 मिन	0	10	12		39/2 मिन	0	08	60
	32/12 मिन	0	12	90		39/9 मिन	0	09	61
	32/19 मिन	0	06	58		39/12 मिन	0	10	12
	32/22 मिन	0	10	12		39/19 मिन	0	10	12
	88 मिन	0	00	76		39/22/1 मिन	0	09	61

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
सुबराणी ह० न० 71	39/22/2 मिन	0	00	51	सीरहोल ह० न० 70	43/2/1 मिन	0	04	81
	158 मिन	0	00	51		43/2/2 मिन	0	05	57
	56/2 मिन	0	10	12		43/2/3 मिन	0	01	52
	56/9 मिन	0	10	12		43/3/1 मिन	0	00	25
	56/12 मिन	0	09	11		43/3/2 मिन	0	02	53
	56/13 मिन	0	01	01		43/8 मिन	0	09	61
	56/18 मिन	0	05	57		43/7/1 मिन	0	04	30
	56/19/1 मिन	0	01	52		43/14 मिन	0	10	37
	56/19/2 मिन	0	03	04		43/15 मिन	0	05	57
	56/22 मिन	0	00	25		43/16 मिन	0	09	11
	56/23/1 मिन	0	03	04		42/20 मिन	0	06	58
	56/23/2 मिन	0	06	83		42/21 मिन	0	08	35
	59/3 मिन	0	10	12		42/22/1 मिन	0	00	76
	59/8/1 मिन	0	07	59		42/22/2 मिन	0	06	32
	59/8/2 मिन	0	02	53		45/2 मिन	0	00	76
	59/13 मिन	0	10	12					
	59/18 मिन	0	10	12	भनायतपुर ह० न० 64	4/20/1/2 मिन	0	02	53
	59/23/1 मिन	0	02	02		4/20/2 मिन	0	03	54
	59/23/2 मिन	0	04	81		4/21/2/2 मिन	0	02	02
						4/21/1 मिन	0	08	10
सीरहोल ह० न० 70	8/25 मिन	0	08	86		14/1 मिन	0	10	88
	9/21 मिन	0	03	54		14/10 मिन	0	00	51
	25/1/1 मिन	0	01	77		13/5/3 मिन	0	00	76
	25/1/3 मिन	0	03	29		13/6/1 मिन	0	11	38
	25/1/4 मिन	0	05	82		13/15/2 मिन	0	08	35
	25/2 मिन	0	05	06		13/14/2 मिन	0	00	25
	25/9 मिन	0	09	36		13/14/3 मिन	0	02	78
	25/8/2 मिन	0	06	32		13/17/1 मिन	0	11	89
	25/13 मिन	0	08	35		13/24 मिन	0	08	35
	25/14/1 मिन	0	05	82		13/23/1 मिन	0	03	54
	25/14/2 मिन	0	00	51		16/3/2 मिन	0	11	89
	25/17/1 मिन	0	01	77		16/8/2 मिन	0	07	33
	25/17/2 मिन	0	05	31		16/9/1/1 मिन	0	03	04
	25/17/3 मिन	0	00	25		16/9/2/2 मिन	0	00	51
	25/16/2 मिन	0	09	11		16/12 मिन	0	11	89
	25/25 मिन	0	05	82		16/19/2 मिन	0	05	57
	107 मिन	0	02	02		16/19/1 मिन	0	02	78
	24/21/1 मिन	0	05	57		16/18 मिन	0	03	04
	24/21/2 मिन	0	05	06		16/23 मिन	0	10	63
	29/1 मिन	0	04	55		16/24 मिन	0	06	83
	29/2/1 मिन	0	09	61		26/4/2 मिन	0	06	83
	29/2/2 मिन	0	01	77		26/5 मिन	0	15	88
	29/9/1 मिन	0	03	04		26/6 मिन	0	03	29
	29/8 मिन	0	12	65		27/10 मिन	0	08	35
	29/13/1 मिन	0	02	27	मुलाहंगा ह० न० 65	9/10 मिन	0	07	59
	29/14/1 मिन	0	10	88		9/11 मिन	0	10	12
	29/14/2 मिन	0	02	27		9/20 मिन	0	10	12
	29/15/2 मिन	0	00	25		9/21 मिन	0	10	12
	29/16/1 मिन	0	05	82		16/1/1 मिन	0	09	11
	29/16/2 मिन	0	06	32		9/1/2 मिन	0	01	01
	29/25/2 मिन	0	00	51		9/10 मिन	0	10	12
	111 मिन	0	01	77		9/11 मिन	0	10	12
	30/20 मिन	0	01	01		9/20 मिन	0	09	61
	30/21 मिन	0	13	16		9/21 मिन	0	10	12
	30/22 मिन	0	02	02		51 मिन	0	00	51

1	2	3	4	5
मसाहेरा	20/1 मिन	0	10	12
ह० न० 65—जारी	20/10 मिन	0	10	12
	20/11 मिन	0	10	12
	20/20 मिन	0	10	12
	20/21/1 मिन	0	03	54
	20/21/2 मिन	0	06	58
	29/1 मिन	0	08	10
	29/10 मिन	0	04	05
	29/11 मिन	0	00	76
	30/5 मिन	0	02	02
	30/6 मिन	0	06	07
	30/15 मिन	0	09	36
	30/16 मिन	0	10	12
	30/25 मिन	0	10	12
	32/5 मिन	0	05	82
करतार पुर्गे ह० न० 63	12/9 मिन	0	06	58
	12/12 मिन	0	10	12
	12/14/2 मिन	0	10	12
	12/22/1 मिन	0	10	12
	17/2 मिन	0	10	12
	17/9 मिन	0	10	12
	17/12 मिन	0	10	12
	17/19 मिन	0	10	12
	17/22/1/1 मिन	0	08	10
	17/22/1/2 मिन	0	00	76
	17/22/2 मिन	0	01	01
	32/2 मिन	0	10	12
	32/9 मिन	0	10	12
	32/12 मिन	0	09	36
	32/19 मिन	0	10	12
	32/22 मिन	0	06	58
	86 मिन	0	00	76

[सं० 12020/10/80-प्र०]

किशन बड्डा, ग्राम सचिव

S.O. 1461.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum products from Mathura in Uttar Pradesh to Jullundur in Punjab pipelines should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed here to ;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declare its intention to acquire the right of User herein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mathura—Jullundur Pipeline New House, Kunjpura Road, Karnal (Haryana).

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE				
Tehsil : Gurgaon		District : Gurgaon		State : Haryana
Name of Village		Khasra No.		Arca
				H. A. Sq.M
1	2	3	4	5
Selani H.No. 207	8/9 Min	0	07	08
	8/12 Min	0	05	06
	8/13 Min	0	04	30
	8/17 Min	0	00	25
	8/18 Min	0	10	63
	8/23 Min	0	01	77
	8/24 Min	0	10	37
	94/1,3	0	03	29
	16/4 Min	0	09	87
	16/5 Min	0	02	28
	16/6/1 Min	0	03	54
	101/1, 3 Min	0	02	28
	16/6/2 Min	0	06	07
	16/7 Min	0	00	00
	16/15 Min	0	06	58
	17/11 Min	0	05	57
	17/20 Min	0	11	89
	17/21 Min	0	03	04
	17/22 Min	0	08	35
	17/19 Min	0	00	00
	17/105 Min	0	01	01
	24/2 Min	0	10	88
	24/3 Min	0	01	27
	24/8/1 Min	0	02	28
	24/8/3 Min	0	05	06
	24/91/1 Min	0	00	51
	24/13/1 Min	0	08	10
	24/14/1 Min	0	04	05
	24/17 Min	0	12	14
	24/24 Min	0	04	05
	24/25 Min	0	08	10
	36/5 Min	0	11	89
	36/6 Min	0	01	27
	37/10 Min	0	10	88
	37/1 Min	0	00	25
	37/11 Min	0	09	61
	37/12 Min	0	02	78
	37/19 Min	0	12	14
	37/20 Min	0	00	00
	37/22/3 Min	0	04	30
	37/22/4 Min	0	01	77
	37/23 Min	0	05	82
	47/3 Min	0	12	14
	47/4 Min	0	00	00
	47/7 Min	0	09	36
	47/8 Min	0	02	78
	47/14 Min	0	10	63
	47/15 Min	0	01	27
	47/16 Min	0	11	89
	47/17 Min	0	00	51
	47/25/1 Min	0	03	80
	47/25/2 Min	0	04	05
	57/4/2 Min	0	00	51
	57/5 Min	0	12	14
	57/6/1 Min	0	04	30
	57/6/2 Min	0	07	08
	57/15 Min	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Selani H. No. 207 —(Contd.)	58/10 Min	0	01	52	Karanki H. No.206 —(Contd.)	13/1 Min	0	01	77
	58/11/1 Min	0	02	28		13/2 Min	0	10	12
	58/11/2 Min	0	10	88		13/8 Min	0	02	02
	58/19 Min	0	10	37		13/9 Min	0	10	12
	58/20 Min	0	02	78		13/12 Min	0	00	00
	58/22/1 Min	0	06	58		13/13 Min	0	12	14
	58/23 Min	0	06	58		13/17 Min	0	05	31
	66/3 Min	0	10	37		13/18 Min	0	06	83
	66/4 Min	0	02	78		13/24 Min	0	12	14
	66/7 Min	0	12	90		20/10 Min	0	01	01
	66/14/3 Min	0	01	27		20/11 Min	0	11	64
	66/15 Min	0	11	64		20/19 Min	0	04	30
	66/6/2 Min	0	00	25		22 Min	0	12	14
	66/16 Min	0	05	57		21/4 Min	0	03	04
	65/20 Min	0	07	84		21/5 Min	0	09	11
	65/21 Min	0	09	61		21/6 Min	0	11	13
	65/22 Min	0	03	54		21/15 Min	0	11	51
	71/2 Min	0	12	65		30/2 Min	0	04	30
	71/3 Min	0	00	51		30/3 Min	0	07	84
	71/8/1 Min	0	05	82		30/8/1 Min	0	02	28
	71/9 Min	0	01	01		30/8/3 Min	0	03	54
	71/8/2 Min	0	06	58		30/7/1 Min	0	01	01
	71/13 Min	0	04	55		30/131/3 Min	0	01	01
	71/14 Min	0	08	60		30/14/1 Min	0	06	33
	71/17 Min	0	08	86		30/16/1 Min	0	03	04
	71/16 Min	0	04	30		30/17/1 Min	0	04	30
	71/25 Min	0	12	65		30/25 Min	0	11	89
	72/21 Min	0	00	51		40/1 Min	0	06	33
	76/19 Min	0	04	81		40/9 Min	0	00	00
	76/20/1 Min	0	10	63		40/10 Min	0	12	14
	76/22 Min	0	11	89		40/11 Min	0	02	02
	77/1 Min	0	12	40		40/12 Min	0	10	12
	77/9 Min	0	08	86		40/18 Min	0	01	77
	77/10 Min	0	04	30		40/19 Min	0	10	12
	77/12/1 Min	0	03	54		40/22 Min	0	00	25
	77/12/2 Min	0	04	81		40/23 Min	0	11	89
	77/13 Min	0	05	31		41/5 Min	0	05	82
	77/17/1/2 Min	0	02	02		53/3 Min	0	06	83
	77/17/2 Min	0	02	78		53/4 Min	0	05	31
	77/17/3 Min	0	02	78		53/7 Min	0	12	14
	77/17/4 Min	0	02	78		53/14 Min	0	03	29
	77/18 Min	0	11	89		53/15 Min	0	08	60
	77/23 Min	0	00	51		53/16 Min	0	11	13
	77/24/1 Min	0	00	25		54/20 Min	0	01	01
	78/5 Min	0	01	01		54/21 Min	0	00	51
	84/2 Min	0	04	81	Choharpur H.No.203	15/1 Min	0	11	13
	84/3 Min	0	07	08		15/10/1 Min	0	01	77
	84/8 Min	0	10	88		15/10/2 Min	0	04	30
Karanki H. No. 206	3/10 Min	0	05	06		15/10/3 Min	0	00	00
	3/9 Min	0	05	57		15/9/1 Min	0	03	80
	3/12 Min	0	12	14		15/9/2 Min	0	03	04
	3/18 Min	0	08	60		15/12 Min	0	12	14
	3/19 Min	0	03	54		15/13 Min	0	00	00
	3/23 Min	0	11	64		15/18 Min	0	09	61
	3/24 Min	0	00	51		15/19/1 Min	0	02	53
	7/3 Min	0	01	01		15/23 Min	0	09	87
	3/4 Min	0	11	13		15/24 Min	0	02	02
	3/6 Min	0	03	29		18/3 Min	0	00	00
	3/7 Min	0	08	86		18/4/1 Min	0	11	39
	3/15 Min	0	12	14		18/4/2 Min	0	00	25
	3/16 Min	0	04	81		18/6/1, 2 Min	0	06	07
	6/20 Min	0	04	55		18/7/1 Min	0	06	07
	3/21 Min	0	11	89		81/15 Min	0	09	36
	3/22 Min	0	00	25	Harchandpur H. No. 199	46 Min	0	00	00
	83 Min	0	02	02		617/48 Min	0	08	86
						617/49 Min	0	15	18

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Harchand Pur H. No. 619/50 Min		0	05	06	Khobri H. No. 196 -	175/87 Min	0	12	65
199—Contd.	621/622/51 Min	0	22	77	Contd.	175/86 Min	0	15	18
	621/622/52 Min	0	16	45		183/111 Min	0	11	39
	621/622/56 Min	0	03	80		182/111 Min	0	03	80
	621/622/ 60 Min	0	97	59		187/112 Min	0	07	59
	621/622/58 Min	0	07	59		177/92 Min	0	27	83
	621/622/ 59 Min	0	10	12		186/111 Min	0	10	12
	621/622/66 Min	0	03	80		185/111 Min	0	10	12
	621/622/70 Min	0	11	39		184/111 Min	0	11	39
	621/622/71 Min	0	05	06	Jalal Pur H.N.195	39 Min	0	07	59
	621/622/72 Min	0	12	65		40 Min	0	13	92
	621/622/73 Min	0	02	53		41 Min	0	01	27
	621/622/80 Min	0	16	45		42 Min	0	08	86
	621/622/75 Min	0	18	98		49 Min	0	48	07
	621/622/76 Min	0	11	39		141/78 Min	0	24	07
	621/622/77 Min	0	06	33		142/78 Min	0	02	53
	621/622/78 Min	0	07	59		138/72 Min	0	05	06
	621/622/232 Min	0	03	80		137/72 Min	0	11	39
	621/622/239 Min	0	15	18		136/72 Min	0	12	65
	621/622/238 Min	0	20	24		143/93 Min	0	08	86
	621/622/240 Min	0	01	27	Abhepur H.No. 173	9/8 Min	0	03	54
	621/622/469 Min	0	01	27		9/13 Min	0	10	12
	621/622/470 Min	0	11	39		9/18 Min	0	10	12
	621/622/471 Min	0	02	53		9/23 Min	0	10	12
	621/622/472 Min	0	00	00		20/3 Min	0	10	12
	621/622/475 Min	0	06	33		20/8 Min	0	10	12
	621/622/477 Min	0	10	12		20/13 Min	0	10	12
	621/622/478 Min	0	03	80		20/18/1 Min	0	04	55
	621/622/479 Min	0	00	00		20/18/2 Min	0	05	57
	621					20/23 Min	0	06	07
	622/438/3 Min	0	07	59		20/24 Min	0	04	81
	621/622/435 Min	0	01	27		38/4 Min	0	10	88
	621/622/437 Min	0	02	59		38/7 Min	0	10	88
	621/622/434 Min	0	00	00		38/14/2 Min	0	04	55
	621/622/436 Min	0	06	33		38/15 Min	0	06	58
	621/622/431 Min	0	01	27		38/16 Min	0	10	88
	621/622/432 Min	0	07	59		38/25 Min	0	10	88
	702/430 Min	0	03	80		37/21 Min	0	00	25
	698/428 Min	0	01	27		53/5 Min	0	03	04
	698/429 Min	0	02	53		54/1 Min	0	08	10
	693/426 Min	0	03	80		54/10 Min	0	10	88
	693/425 Min	0	03	80		54/11 Min	0	10	37
	693/424 Min	0	02	53		54/12 Min	0	00	51
	693/423 Min	0	06	33		54/19 Min	0	09	11
	693/422 Min	0	06	33		54/20 Min	0	01	77
	693/405 Min	0	17	71		54/22 Min	0	10	88
	693/410 Min	0	08	86		73/2 Min	0	09	61
	693/409 Min	0	02	53		73/3/1 Min	0	01	01
	693/406 Min	0	06	33		73/8/1 Min	0	07	84
	693/407 Min	0	02	53		73/9/3 Min	0	00	25
	693/408 Min	0	01	27		73/13 Min	0	09	87
	693/400 Min	0	11	39		117 Min	0	01	01
	693/399 Min	0	12	65		73/17 Min	p	01	01
	693/398 Min	0	12	65		73/18 Min	0	09	87
	693/474 Min	0	03	80		73/23 Min	0	01	27
	693/474/3 Min	0	03	80		73/24 Min	0	08	61
Kharoda H. No. 198	2/17	0	02	78					
	2/24 Min	0	03	04					
	26 Min	0	04	55					
Khobri H. No. 196	59 Min	0	11	39					
	60 Min	0	05	30					
	64 Min	0	22	77					
	91 Min	0	05	06					
	175/55 Min	0	11	39					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Abhepur H.N.173	88/4 Min	0	10	63	Kherla H.N.177	11/12 Min	0	10	62
	88/7 Min	0	10	12		11/19 Min	0	10	88
	88/6/2 Min	0	00	51		11/22 Min	0	03	79
	88/14 Min	0	01	77		11/23 Min	0	07	08
	88/15 Min	0	08	86		18/3/1 Min	0	09	10
	88/16 Min	0	10	63		18/3/2 Min	0	02	02
	88/25 Min	0	10	63		18/8/1 Min	0	08	09
	89/21 Min	0	00	25		18/8/2 Min	0	01	01
	101/1 Min	0	08	10		18/7 Min	0	02	53
	101/10 Min	0	04	05		18/13 Min	0	00	25
	102/5 Min	0	02	78		18/14/1 Min	0	10	12
Demdama H.N.174	11/15 Min	0	05	06		18/14/3 Min	0	00	76
	11/16 Min	0	02	53		18/17 Min	0	10	88
	10/20/1 Min	0	01	51		18/16 Min	0	00	00
	10/20/2 Min	0	07	08		18/24/2 Min	0	02	53
	10/21/1 Min	0	07	33		18/25 Min	0	07	84
	10/21/2 Min	0	03	54		81 Min	0	00	76
	17/1/1 Min	0	05	56		31/5/ Min	0	10	88
	17/2/1 Min	0	00	00		31/6/ Min	0	06	07
	17/1/3 Min	0	02	53		30/10 Min	0	04	80
	17/2/2 Min	0	03	03		30/11/1 Min	0	06	57
	17/9/1 Min	0	01	51		30/11/2 Min	0	04	55
	17/9/2 Min	0	03	03		30/19 Min	0	00	76
	17/9/3 Min	0	01	76		30/20 Min	0	10	37
	17/9/4 Min	0	04	29		30/21 Min	0	01	01
	17/9/5 Min	0	00	50		30/22 Min	0	10	37
	17/10/1 Min	0	00	00		39/2/1 Min	0	09	61
	17/12/1 Min	0	08	35		39/2/2 Min	0	01	51
	17/12/2 Min	0	02	78		39/9 Min	0	04	04
	17/13 Min	0	00	25		39/8/1 Min	0	01	51
	17/18/2 Min	0	09	10		39/8/2 Min	0	06	07
	17/19 Min	0	02	02		88 Min	0	00	25
	17/23/1 Min	0	04	55		39/13 Min	0	10	62
	17/23/2 Min	0	00	50		39/18 Min	0	08	85
	17/23/3 Min	0	05	82		39/17/1 Min	0	00	50
	30/3/2 Min	0	07	08		39/17/2 Min	0	01	76
	30/4/1 Min	0	00	25		39/24 Min	0	10	88
	30/4/2 Min	0	03	54		39/23 Min	0	00	25
	30/7/2 Min	0	10	88		52/4 Min	0	09	35
	30/14/1 Min	0	00	50		52/82 Min	0	00	50
	30/14/2 Min	0	10	12		6/78 Min	0	02	78
	30/15/2 Min	0	00	50		84 Min	0	01	01
	30/16 Min	0	09	61		52/6/2 Min	0	09	10
	30/27 Min	0	01	51		52/7/1 Min	0	01	01
	30/28 Min	0	00	25		52/15 Min	0	10	88
	30/25 Min	0	10	88		52/16 Min	0	06	82
	32/5 Min	0	06	57		51/20/1 Min	0	00	25
	33/1/1/ Min	0	03	79		51/20/2 Min	0	04	55
	33/52 Min	0	00	76		51/21 Min	0	10	88
	33/9 Min	0	05	56		61/1 Min	0	10	62
	33/10/1 Min	0	12	14		61/2 Min	0	00	50
	33/12/3 Min	0	00	76		61/9 Min	0	09	10
	33/12/4 Min	0	07	84		61/10 Min	0	02	02
	33/13/1 Min	0	06	57		61/12/1 Min	0	04	29
	33/13/2 Min	0	01	76		61/12/2 Min	0	06	57
	33/17/1 Min	0	08	85		61/18 Min	0	03	54
	33/17/2 Min	0	02	02		16/19/1 Min	0	07	84
	33/17/3 Min	0	00	76		61/23/1 Min	0	06	07
	33/18/1 Min	0	05	31		61/23/2 Min	0	04	80
	33/18/2 Min	0	00	25		61/22 Min	0	00	00
	33/16/2 Min	0	00	00		72/3 Min	0	10	62
	33/24 Min	0	02	27		72/4 Min	0	01	01
	33/25/1 Min	0	02	02		72/7/1 Min	0	05	82
	33/25/2 Min	0	11	63		72/7/2 Min	0	00	25
	43/5 Min	0	10	12		72/7/3 Min	0	04	55
	43/6 Min	0	06	07		72/8 Min	0	00	76
						72/14 Min	0	05	56

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Behlpa H.N.171	28/9/2 Min	0	00	76	Sehjawas H.N.170 --Contd.	49/14 Min	0	04	04
	28/10 Min	0	05	06		49/15 Min	0	07	59
	28/11 Min	0	01	01		49/16 Min	0	11	63
	28/12 Min	0	10	12		49/25 Min	0	05	31
	28/18 Min	0	00	00		50/21 Min	0	06	07
	28/19 Min	0	11	13		52/1 Min	0	10	62
	28/22 Min	0	02	78		52/10/1 Min	0	02	27
	28/23 Min	0	08	35		52/10/2 Min	0	01	51
	28/102 Min	0	00	50		52/24 12/2 Min	0	00	50
	36/3 Min	0	10	62		52/98 Min	0	00	50
	36/7/1 Min	0	02	78		52/99 Min	0	00	50
	36/7/2 Min	0	03	54		52/100 Min	0	00	50
	36/8 Min	0	05	31	Rethoj H.N.169	52/104 Min	0	00	50
	36/14 Min	0	11	13		39/1/1 Min	0	00	51
	36/16 Min	0	02	78		39/1/2 Min	0	03	04
	36/17 Min	0	07	59		39/10/1 Min	0	10	37
	36/25 Min	0	11	13		39/11 Min	0	10	12
	36/53 Min	0	00	76		39/20/1 Min	0	05	57
	49/1/2 Min	0	01	26		39/20/2 Min	0	04	55
	49/10 Min	0	10	62		39/21/2 Min	0	06	58
	49/11/1 Min	0	02	78		39/22 Min	0	03	54
	49/11/3 Min	0	02	02		54/1/2 Min	0	00	51
	50/5 Min	0	09	86		54/2 Min	0	09	61
	50/6 Min	0	00	50		54/9/1 Min	0	10	37
Sehjawas H.N.170	24/12/2 Min	0	00	25		54/12/2 Min	0	00	25
	24/13 Min	0	11	38		54/12/3 Min	0	10	12
	24/17 Min	0	02	02		54/19/1 Min	0	03	80
	24/18 Min	0	09	10		54/19/2 Min	0	01	01
	24/23 Min	0	00	25		54/19/3 Min	0	01	52
	24/24/1 Min	0	01	51		54/23/1 Min	0	00	25
	24/24/2 Min	0	09	61		113 Min	0	00	25
	27/4 Min	0	10	12		55/3/1 Min	0	00	51
	27/5 Min	0	00	25		55/3/2 Min	0	00	51
	27/6 Min	0	09	35		55/3/3 Min	0	06	32
	27/7/1 Min	0	02	02		55/8/1 Min	0	09	11
	27/15/1 Min	0	02	78		55/8/2 Min	0	00	76
	27/15/2 Min	0	08	35	Bhondsi H.N.168	276	0	02	02
	27/16 Min	0	04	04		11/21 Min	0	00	00
	28/20/3 Min	0	06	57		12/16 Min	0	04	05
	28/21 Min	0	11	13		12/25 Min	0	10	12
	44/1/1 Min	0	06	07		16/5 Min	0	06	07
	44/1/2 Min	0	02	02		16/6 Min	0	01	01
	44/2 Min	0	03	29		17/1 Min	0	04	05
	44/9 Min	0	11	13		17/10 Min	0	09	11
	44/12 Min	0	10	12		17/11/1 Min	0	10	12
	44/13 Min	0	01	01		17/20 Min	0	10	12
	44/18/Min	0	10	62		17/21/1 Min	0	10	12
	44/19 Min	0	00	76		35/1 Min	0	10	12
	44/23 Min	0	10	62		35/10 Min	0	10	12
Sehjawas H.No.170	49/3 Min	0	02	78		35/11 Min	0	09	11
	49/4 Min	0	08	85		35/12 Min	0	01	01
	49/7 Min	0	11	63		35/20 Min	0	05	06
						35/19 Min	0	02	78
						35/22/1 Min	0	10	12
						277	0	02	27
						60/2 Min	0	10	12

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Bhondsi H.No.	60/9 Min	0	10	12	Medawas H.No.	22/15 Min	0	05	57
168- (Cont'd)	60/12/2 Min	0	10	12	85—(Cont'd)	22/16 Min	0	01	01
	60/19/2 Min	0	10	12		23/10 Min	0	00	51
	60/22 Min	0	09	36		23/11 Min	0	04	55
	60/23 Min	0	00	76		23/20 Min	0	09	11
	79/2 Min	0	04	05		23/21/1 Min	0	10	12
	79/3 Min	0	06	07		28/1 Min	0	10	12
	79/8 Min	0	10	12		28/10 Min	0	10	12
	79/13 Min	0	10	12		28/11 Min	0	10	12
	79/18 Min	0	10	12		28/20 Min	0	10	12
	79/23 Min	0	09	61		28/21 Min	0	09	11
	290	0	00	51		28/22 Min	0	01	01
	106/3 Min	0	10	12		45/1 Min	0	03	04
	106/7 Min	0	01	01		45/2 Min	0	07	08
	106/8/1 Min	0	09	11		45/9/1 Min	0	08	35
	106/13 Min	0	04	55		45/9/2 Min	0	01	77
	106/14 Min	0	05	57		45/12 Min	0	10	12
	106/17 Min	0	09	61		45/19 Min	0	09	36
	106/18 Min	0	00	51		45/22 Min	0	10	12
	106/24/1 Min	0	05	06		89 Min	0	00	76
	106/24/2 Min	0	05	06		49/2 Min	0	10	12
	118/4/1 Min	0	09	11		49/9 Min	0	10	12
	118/4/2 Min	0	01	01		49/12 Min	0	07	08
	118/7 Min	0	10	12		49/13 Min	0	03	04
	118/14 Min	0	10	12		49/18 Min	0	08	60
	118/17 Min	0	10	12		49/19 Min	0	01	52
	118/24 Min	0	08	60		49/23 Min	0	10	12
	118/25 Min	0	01	52		61/3 Min	0	10	12
	145/4 Min	0	03	04		61/8/2 Min	0	10	12
	145/5 Min	0	07	08		61/13/2 Min	0	10	12
	145/6/1 Min	0	01	26		61/18 Min	0	10	12
	145/6/2 Min	0	08	86		61/23 Min	0	09	61
	145/15/2 Min	0	09	87		61/24 Min	0	00	51
	145/16 Min	0	10	12		64/3 Min	0	05	57
	145/25/1 Min	0	06	83		64/4 Min	0	04	55
	145/25/2 Min	0	03	29		64/7 Min	0	09	36
	150/10/1 Min	0	00	76		64/8 Min	0	00	76
	150/10/2 Min	0	02	27		64/14 Min	0	10	12
	150/11/1 Min	0	03	54		64/17 Min	0	10	12
	150/11/2 Min	0	04	81		64/24 Min	0	10	12
	150/20/2 Min	0	10	12		73/4 Min	0	10	12
	150/21/1 Min	0	06	07		73/7 Min	0	10	12
	150/21/2/1 Min	0	01	52		73/14 Min	0	08	60
	150/21/2/2 Min	0	02	27		73/15 Min	0	01	52
	151/5 Min	0	10	37		73/16 Min	0	06	58
	151/6/1 Min	0	04	30		73/17 Min	0	03	54
	151/6/2 Min	0	02	78		73/25 Min	0	10	12
	151/15/1 Min	0	01	52		76/5 Min	0	10	12
	151/15/2 Min	0	00	25		76/6/2 Min	0	10	12
	181/1/1 Min	0	05	06		76/15 Min	0	10	12
	181/1/2 Min	0	05	06		76/16 Min	0	10	12
	181/10/1 Min	0	05	57		76/25 Min	0	10	12
	181/10/2 Min	0	04	55		75/21 Min	0	00	00
	181/11 Min	0	10	12		77/5 Min	0	06	58
	181/20 Min	0	07	84		77/6 Min	0	01	52
	211/9 -Min	0	03	80		78/1 Min	0	03	54
	211/12 Min	0	00	25		78/10 Min	0	08	60
	211/13 Min	0	07	59		78/11 Min	0	10	12
	211/18 Min	0	01	26		78/20 Min	0	10	12
Medawas H.No. 85	8/16 Min	0	09	11		78/21 Min	0	10	12
	8/25/1 Min	0	05	06		79/1 Min	0	10	12
	8/25/2 Min	0	05	06		79/10 Min	0	11	38
	990 Min	0	00	76					
	22/5/1 Min	0	04	81					
	22/5/2 Min	0	04	55					
	22/6 Min	0	09	61					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Nangli Umar Pur H.No. 82	2/12 Min	0	08	35	Tigra H.No. 51 —(Cont'd)	8/9 Min	0	10	12
	2/19 Min	0	10	12		28/12 Min	0	10	12
	2/22 Min	0	08	60		29/19 Min	0	06	58
	2/23 Min	0	01	52		77 Min	0	00	51
	8/2 Min	0	03	54		88 Min	0	00	51
	8/3/1 Min	0	06	58		39 Min	0	03	29
	8/8 Min	0	10	12	Wazirabad H.No. 75	672 Min	0	16	44
	8/13 Min	0	10	12		673 Min	0	06	32
	8/18 Min	0	10	12		676 Min	0	03	80
	8/23 Min	0	10	12		683 Min	0	24	04
	13/3 Min	0	10	12		691 Min	0	02	53
	13/8 Min	0	10	12		692 Min	0	05	06
	13/13/2 Min	0	06	58		694 Min	0	02	53
	13/14 Min	0	01	52		783 Min	0	15	18
	13/17 Min	0	8	10		780/2/2 Min	0	07	59
	13/18 Min		00	76		780/2/1 Min	0	01	26
	13/24 Min	0	10	12		782 Min	0	07	59
	26 Min	0	01	01		781 Min	0	02	53
	32 Min	0	01	77		784 Min	0	02	53
	20/4 Min	0	10	12		876/1 Min	0	06	32
	20/7 Min	0	10	12		876/2 Min	0	02	53
	20/14/1 Min	0	03	29		877 Min	0	02	53
	20/14/2 Min	0	06	83		878 Min	0	01	26
	20/17 Min	0	10	12		873 Min	0	06	32
	20/24/1 Min	0	01	52		872 Min	0	13	92
	20/24/2 Min	0	06	32		868/2 Min	0	07	59
	20/25 Min	0	02	02		866 Min	0	06	32
	31/ Min	0	00	25		797 Min	0	02	53
	23/4 Min	0	02	53		796/2 Min	0	03	80
	23/5 Min	0	07	59		804/2 Min	0	11	38
Tigra H.No. 51	4/4 Min	0	02	27		847 Min	0	03	80
	4/5 Min	0	02	02		848 Min	0	08	86
	4/6/2 Min	0	05	06		849 Min	0	02	53
	4/7 Min	0	05	06		851 Min	0	03	80
	4/14 Min	0	04	55		850 Min	0	05	06
	4/15/1 Min	0	03	54		843 Min	0	10	12
	4/15/2 Min	0	00	25		841 Min	0	05	06
	4/16 Min	0	08	60		853 Min	0	01	26
	4/17/1 Min	0	01	01		933 Min	0	01	26
	4/25/1 Min	0	10	12		934 Min	0	05	06
	8/5/2 Min	0	10	12		936 Min	0	21	50
	8/6 Min	0	09	61		935 Min	0	05	06
	8/15 Min	0	10	12		942 Min	0	01	26
	8/16 Min	0	10	12		943 Min	0	02	53
	8/25 Min	0	09	61		944 Min	0	03	80
	9/21 Min	0	00	51		945 Min	0	01	26
	14/1 Min	0	04	55		946 Min	0	02	53
	14/10/1 Min	0	03	29		949 Min	0	05	06
	14/10/2 Min	0	05	57		948 Min	0	02	53
	14/11/1 Min	0	04	55		951 Min	0	03	80
	14/11/2 Min	0	05	57		952 Min	0	10	12
	14/20 Min	0	10	12		953 Min	0	03	80
	14/21 Min	0	10	12		954 Min	0	03	80
	15/5/2 Min	0	05	51		955 Min	0	03	80
	15/6/1/1	0	01	01		956 Min	0	03	80
	23/1 Min	0	10	12		957 Min	0	06	32
	23/10/2 Min	0	10	12		958 Min	0	06	32
	23/11 Min	0	09	11		963 Min	0	03	80
	23/12 Min	0	01	10		962 Min	0	08	86
	23/19 Min	0	05	57	Bandapur H.No. 93	5/1 Min	0	9	36
	23/20 Min	0	04	55		5/10 Min	0	10	12
	23/21/1 Min	0	00	51		5/11 Min	0	07	84
	23/22 Min	0	09	61					
	28/2 Min	0	09	61					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Kanai H. No 73	8/1 Min	0	02	78	Sukhrali H.No. 71	14/13 Min	0	02	53
	8/10 Min	0	10	12		14/14/1 Min	0	04	81
	8/11 Min	0	10	12		14/14/2 Min	0	06	83
	8/20 Min	0	10	12		14/15 Min	0	00	51
	8/21 Min	0	10	12		14/16 Min	0	15	69
	12/1/1 Min	0	02	53		14/17 Min	0	00	76
	12/1/2 Min	0	07	59		14/25/1 Min	0	02	02
	12/10 Min	0	10	12		14/25/2 Min	0	02	02
	12/11/1 Min	0	05	57		18/1 Min	0	02	53
	12/11/2 Min	0	04	55		18/10 Min	0	07	59
	12/20/2 Min	0	09	61		18/11 Min	0	10	12
	12/20/3 Min	0	00	51		18/20 Min	0	10	12
	12/21 Min	0	10	12		18/21 Min	0	10	12
	19/1/2 Min	0	10	12		19/5 Min	0	07	59
	19/9 Min	0	00	25		19/6 Min	0	02	53
	19/10 Min	0	09	87		35/1 Min	0	10	12
	19/11/1 Min	0	05	82		35/10 Min	0	10	12
	19/11/2 Min	0	02	78		35/11 Min	0	10	12
	19/12/1 Min	0	00	51		35/19 Min	0	00	51
	19/12/2 Min	0	01	01		35/20 Min	0	09	61
	19/19 Min	0	03	04		35/21 Min	0	06	07
	19/20 Min	0	07	08		35/22 Min	0	04	05
	19/21 Min	0	05	57		39/1 Min	0	01	52
	19/22/1 Min	0	02	27		39/2 Min	0	08	60
	19/22/2 Min	0	02	27		39/9 Min	0	09	61
	25/1 Min	0	04	05		39/12 Min	0	10	12
	25/2 Min	0	06	07		39/19 Min	0	10	12
	25/9 Min	0	08	10		39/22/1 Min	0	09	61
	25/10 Min	0	02	02		39/22/2 Min	0	00	51
	25/11/3 Min	0	00	25		158 Min	0	00	51
	25/12 Min	0	09	87		56/2 Min	0	10	12
	25/19 Min	0	10	12		56/9 Min	0	10	12
	25/22/1 Min	0	10	12		56/12 Min	0	09	11
	32/2 Min	0	10	12		56/13 Min	0	01	01
	32/9 Min	0	10	12		56/18 Min	0	05	57
	32/12 Min	0	12	90		56/19/1 Min	0	01	52
	32/19 Min	0	06	58		56/19/2 Min	0	03	04
	32/22 Min	0	10	12		56/22 Min	0	00	25
	88 Min	0	00	76		56/23/1 Min	0	03	04
	40/2 Min	0	10	12		56/23/2 Min	0	06	83
	40/9/1 Min	0	04	05		59/3 Min	0	10	12
	40/9/2 Min	0	06	07		59/8/1 Min	0	07	59
	40/12 Min	0	10	12		59/8/2 Min	0	02	53
	40/19 Min	0	10	12		59/13 Min	0	10	12
	40/22 Min	0	09	11		59/18 Min	0	10	12
	40/26 Min	0	01	01		59/23/1 Min	0	02	02
	44/2 Min	0	10	12	Sirhole H.N. 70	59/23/2 Min	0	04	81
	44/9/1 Min	0	07	59		8/25 Min	0	08	86
	44/9/2 Min	0	02	02		9/21 Min	0	03	54
	105	0	00	51		25/1/1 Min	0	01	77
	44/12/2 Min	0	09	11		25/1/3 Min	0	03	29
	44/12/1 Min	0	00	25		25/1/4 Min	0	05	82
	44/18 Min	0	01	26		25/2 Min	0	05	06
	44/19 Min	0	06	58		25/9 Min	0	09	36
	44/22 Min	0	04	55		25/8/2 Min	0	06	32
	89	0	03	04		25/13 Min	0	08	35
	18/16 Min	0	07	34		14/1 Min	0	02	82
	18/5 Min	0	10	12		25/14/2 Min	0	00	51
Silokhra H. No.72	23/5 Min	0	10	12		25/17/1 Min	0	01	77
	23/6 Min	0	10	12		25/17/2 Min	0	05	31
	23/15 Min	0	10	12		25/17/3 Min	0	00	25
	23/16 Min	0	10	12		25/16/2Min	0	09	11
	23/25 Min	0	10	12		25/25 Min	0	05	82
	40/5 Min	0	06	32		107 Min	0	02	02
						24/21/1 Min	0	05	57
						24/21/2 Min	0	05	06

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sirhole H.N. 70	29/1 Min	0	04	55	Mula-Hera H.N. 65	9/10 Min	0	07	59
	29/2/1 Min	0	09	61		9/11 Min	0	10	12
	29/2/2 Min	0	01	77		9/20 Min	0	10	12
	29/9/1 Min	0	03	04		9/21 Min	0	10	12
	29/8 Min	0	12	65		16/1/1 Min	0	09	11
	29/13/1 Min	0	02	27		16/1/2 Min	0	01	01
	29/14/1 Min	0	10	88		16/10 Min	0	10	12
	29/14/2 Min	0	02	27		16/11 Min	0	10	12
	29/15/2 Min	0	00	25		16/20 Min	0	09	61
	29/16/1 Min	0	05	82		16/21 Min	0	10	12
	29/16/2 Min	0	06	32		51 Min	0	00	51
	29/25/2 Min	0	00	51		20/1 Min	0	10	12
	111 Min	0	01	77		20/10 Min	0	10	12
	30/20 Min	0	01	01		20/11 Min	0	10	12
	30/21 Min	0	13	16		20/20 Min	0	10	12
	30/22 Min	0	02	02		20/21/1 Min	0	03	54
	43/2/1 Min	0	04	81		10/21/2 Min	0	06	58
	43/2/2 Min	0	05	57		29/1 Min	0	08	10
	43/2/3 Min	0	01	52		29/10 Min	0	04	05
	43/3/1 Min	0	00	25		29/11 Min	0	00	76
	43/3/2 Min	0	02	53		30/5 Min	0	02	02
	43/8 Min	0	09	61		30/6 Min	0	06	07
	43/7/1 Min	0	04	30		30/15 Min	0	09	36
	43/14 Min	0	10	37		30/16 Min	0	10	12
	43/15 Min	0	05	57		30/25 Min	0	10	12
	43/16 Min	0	09	11		32/5 Min	0	05	82
	43/20 Min	0	06	58	Kartar Puri H.N. 63	12/9 Min	0	06	58
	42/21 Min	0	08	35		12/12 Min	0	10	12
	42/22/1 Min	0	00	76		12/14/2 Min	0	10	12
	42/22/2 Min	0	06	32		12/22/1 Min	0	10	12
	45/2 Min	0	00	76		17/2 Min	0	10	12
						17/9 Min	0	10	12
Inayat-Pur H.N. 64	4/20/1/2 Min	0	02	53		17/12 Min	0	10	12
	4/20/2 Min	0	03	54		17/19 Min	0	10	12
	4/21/2/2 Min	0	02	02		17/22/1/1 Min	0	08	10
	4/21/1 Min	0	08	10		17/22/1/2 Min	0	00	76
	14/1 Min	0	10	88		17/22/2 Min	0	01	01
	14/10 Min	0	00	51		32/2 Min	0	10	12
	13/5/3 Min	0	00	76		32/9 Min	0	10	12
	13/6/1 Min	0	11	38		32/12 Min	0	09	36
	13/15/2 Min	0	08	35		32/19 Min	0	10	12
	13/14/2 Min	0	00	25		32/22 Min	0	06	58
	13/14/3 Min	0	02	78		86 Min	0	00	76
	13/17/1 Min	0	11	89					
	13/24 Min	0	08	35					
	13/23/1 Min	0	03	54					
	16/3/2 Min	0	11	89					
	16/8/2 Min	0	07	33					
	16/9/1/1 Min	0	03	04					
	16/9/2/2 Min	0	00	51					
	16/12 Min	0	11	89					
	16/19/2 Min	0	05	57					
	16/19/1 Min	0	02	78					
	16/18 Min	0	03	04					
	16/23 Min	0	10	63					
	16/24 Min	0	06	83					
	26/4/2 Min	0	06	83					
	26/5 Min	0	10	88					
	26/6 Min	0	03	29					
	27/10 Min	0	08	35					

[No. 12020/10/80-Prod.]

KIRAN CHADHA, Under Secy.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

मई दिल्ली, 2 अप्रैल, 1980

का० भा० 1462.—सविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राष्ट्रपति एतद्वारा केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान कसौली (कनिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादक) भर्ती नियम, 1978 के संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात्

1. संक्षिप्त शीर्ष और प्रारम्भ :—1 इन नियमों का नाम केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, कसौली (कनिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादक) भर्ती (संशोधन) नियम, 1978 है।

(2) ये सरकारी राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तिथि से लागू होंगे।

नई दिल्ली, 5 मई, 1980

3 केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, कसौली (कनिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादक) धर्मी नियम, 1978 में कालम 11 की वर्तमान प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

“स्थानांतरण या प्रतिनियुक्ति पर स्थानांतरण

केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान में कार्य कर रहे उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों में से जिन्होंने उस ग्रेड में 5 वर्ष की नियमित सेवा पूरी कर ली हो या अथवा श्रेणी लिपिकों में से जिन्होंने उस ग्रेड में 8 वर्ष की नियमित सेवा पूरी कर ली हो, स्थानांतरण करके ऐसा न होने पर केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिकीय सेवा या अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों में से जिन्होंने उस ग्रेड में 5 वर्ष की नियमित सेवा पूरी कर ली हो, या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिकीय सेवा तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के अथवा श्रेणी लिपिकों में से, जिन्होंने उस ग्रेड में 8 वर्ष की नियमित सेवा पूरी कर ली हो प्रतिनियुक्ति आधार पर स्थानांतरण करके सभी मामलों में उम्मीदवार कालम-7 में बनावट गई वैश्विक अर्हताएं रखते हों। (प्रतिनियुक्ति अवधि सामान्यतया 3 वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होगी)।”

[स.सं. 12026/3/79-प्रशासन-II (एम एन)]

एन. ए. सुब्रामोनी, अवसर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 2nd April, 1980

S.O. 1462.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules to amend the Central Research Institute, Kasauli (Junior Hindi Translator) Recruitment Rules, 1978, namely:—

(1) These rules may be called the Central Research Institute, Kasauli (Junior Hindi Translator) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1979.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the schedule to the Central Research Institute, Kasauli (Junior Hindi Translator) Recruitment Rules, 1978, for the existing entry in column 11, the following entry shall be substituted namely :—

“Transfer/Transfer on Deputation

By transfer from amongst the Upper Division Clerks of the Central Research Institute with 5 years of regular service in the grade or Lower Division Clerk of the Central Research Institute with 8 years of regular service in the grade failing which by transfer on deputation basis from amongst the Upper Division Clerks of the Central Secretariat Clerical Services or the Subordinate Offices with 5 years regular service in the grade of Lower Division Clerks of the Central Secretariat Clerical Services and the subordinate offices with 8 years regular service in the grade. In all cases the candidates should possess the qualifications/prescribed in column 7. (The period of deputation ordinarily not exceeding 3 years)”.

[No. A. 12026/3/79-Admn II(MS)]

N. A. SUBRAMONEY, Under Secy.

कां.आ. 1463.—भारतीय प्रायुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 13 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय प्रायुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की तृतीय अनुसूची के भाग 2 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिनियम की तृतीय अनुसूची के भाग 2 के अन्त में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

“एम० डी० (यूनिवर्सिटी आफ अज़राबादेगान, तब्रिज, ईरान)।

एम० डी० (मार्टिन लूथर यूनिवर्सिटी, हाले)

एम० पी० एच० यूनिवर्सिटी आफ नार्थ कैरोलिना, चार्ल्स हिल, अमेरिका)

डिप्लोमा फिजीशियन (यूनिवर्सिटी आफ ज्यूरिच, स्विट्जरलैण्ड)।”

[संख्या बी० 11015/5/80-एम० ई० (पी०)]

मदन मोहन, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th May, 1980

S.O. 1463.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in Part II of the Third Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In Part II of the Third Schedule to the said Act, the following entries shall be added at the end, namely :—

“M. D. (University of Azarabadegan, Tabriz, Iran).

M. D. (Martin Luther University, Halle)

M. P. H. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, U.S.A.) Diploma Physcician (University of Zurich, Switzerland)”

[No. V. 11015/5/80-M.E. (Policy)]

MADAN MOHAN, Under Secy.

कृषि मंत्रालय

(कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग)

(सहकारी समितियों के केन्द्रीय पंजीयक का कार्यालय)

नई दिल्ली, 6 मई 1980

पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र

कां.आ. 1464.—सन्दीयुनिट कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज एक्ट, 1942 (1942 का अधिनियम 6) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में दिल्ली सहकारी समिति अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का अधिनियम सं० 35) के अन्तर्गत एक सन्दीयुनिट कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी के रूप में कृषक भारतीय कोऑपरेटिव लिमिटेड (कृषकों) नामक एक सोसाइटी पंजीकृत की गई है जिसका पंजीकृत कार्यालय दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में है। इस सोसाइटी की पंजीकरण संख्या सी० आर० 13 है।

आज दिनांक 17 अप्रैल, 1980 को दिल्ली में मरी मुहर तथा हस्ताक्षर के अन्तर्गत जारी किया गया।

[सं० एम-11015/3/79-एम० तथा एम०]

एम० सत्यभामा,

सहकारी समितियों के केन्द्रीय पंजीयक तथा
संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture and Cooperation)

(Office of the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies)

New Delhi, the 6th May, 1980

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

S.O. 1464.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Multi-unit Cooperative Societies Act, 1942 (Act VI of

1942) a Society by the name of Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (Kribhco) with registered office in the Union Territory of Delhi has been registered as a Multi-unit cooperative society under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 (Act No. 35 of 1972). The Registration No. of the Society is CR 13.

Given this 17th day of April, 1980 at Delhi under my seal and signature.

[No. L 11015/3/79-L&M]

S. SATYABHAMA,

Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies,
and Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

संस्कृति विभाग

(भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण)

नई दिल्ली, 8 मई, 1980

(पुरातत्व)

का० आ० 1465.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे संलग्न अतुसूची में त्रिनिदिष्ट प्राचीन संस्मारक राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हैं,

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 24) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारक को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित करने के लिए अपने आशय की सूचना देती है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार, ऐसी किसी आपत्ति पर जो उक्त अधिसूचना के जारी किए जाने के पश्चात् दो मास के भीतर उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारक में हितवृद्ध किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा की गई हो, विचार करेगी।

अतुसूची

राज्य	जिला	तहसील	परिश्रेष्ठ	संस्मारक का नाम	संरक्षण में शामिल किए जाने वाले राजस्थ	क्षेत्रफल	सीमाएं	स्वामित्व
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
जम्मू-कश्मीर	अनंत नगर	पुलवामा	मलंगपोरा	सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1460, 1461 में और सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1515/1459 के भाग में समाविष्ट पार्श्वस्थ क्षेत्र के साथ के प्राचीन स्वरूप-अवशेष जो नीचे पुनः प्रस्तुत किए गए स्थल रेखांक में दर्शाए गए हैं।	सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1460/1461 1461 और सर्वेक्षण सं० 1915/1459 का भाग, जो नीचे पुनः प्रस्तुत किए गए स्थल रेखांक में दर्शाए गए हैं।	33-13 कि०मी०	उत्तर : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट 1117, 1456, 1457 और 1458 पूर्व : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1456, सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1915/1459 का शेष भाग और सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1468 (मड़क) दक्षिण : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1458 (मड़क) पश्चिम : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1459	सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1460 : सामलाल सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1461 सरकारी 3 केनाल माप वाला एक भाग श्री खुरामी के अवैध कब्जे में है। सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट 1915/1459 : सामलाल डीड

[सं० 2/13/78-एम०]

बी०के० थापर महानिदेशक और पदेन संयुक्त सचिव

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

(Archaeological Survey of India)

New Delhi, the 8th May, 1980

(ARCHAEOLOGY)

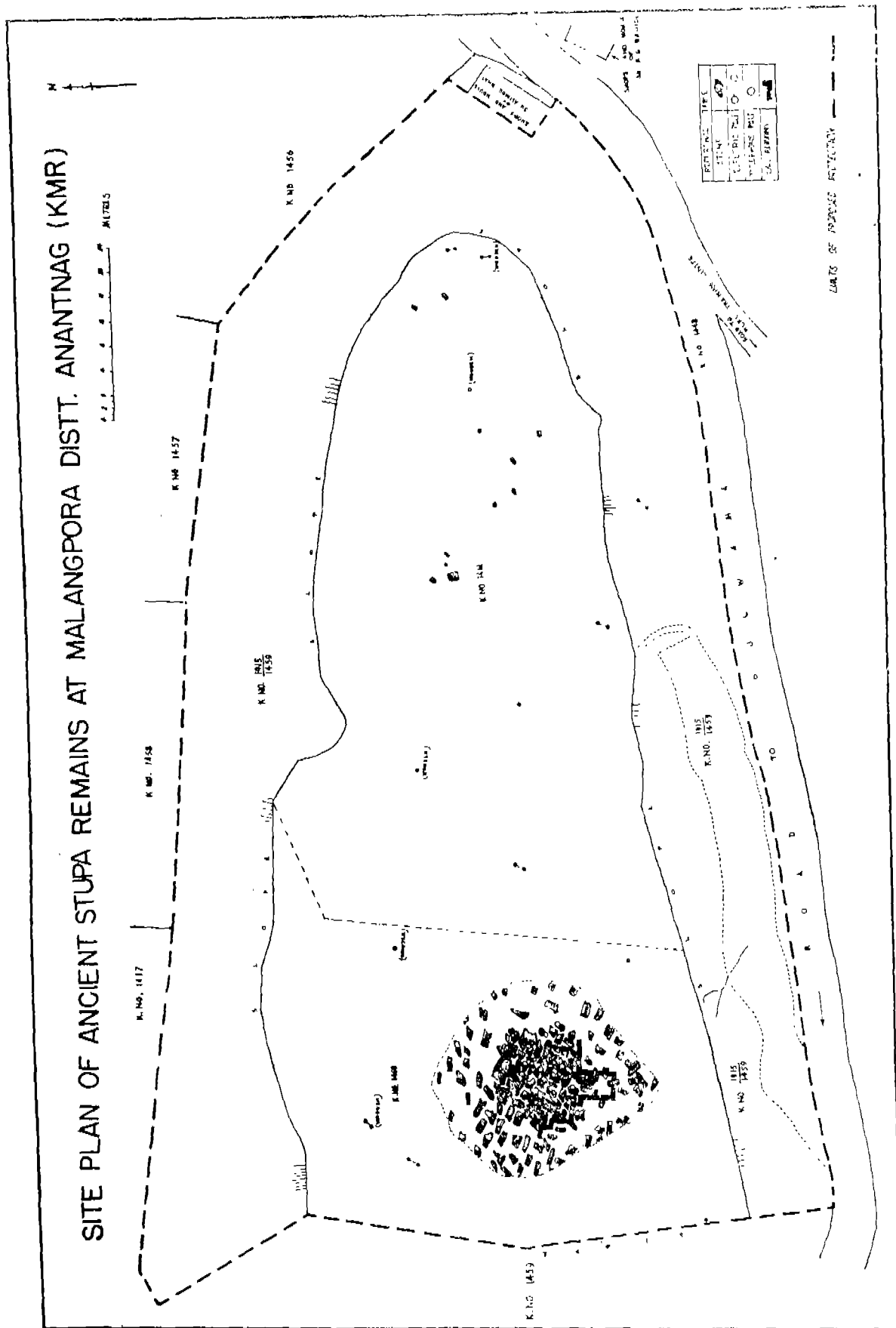
S.O. 1465.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the ancient monument specified in the Schedule attached hereto are of national importance;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intension to declare the said ancient monument to be of national importance.

Any objection made within two months after the issue of this notification by any person interested in the said ancient monument will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of the Monument	Revenuc plot Numbers to be included under protection.	Area	Boundaries	Ownership
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Pulwama	Malangpora	Ancient Stupa remains along with adjacent area comprised in surver plot Nos. 1460, 1461 and part of survey plot No. 1915 1459 as shown on the site plan reproduced below.	Survey plot Nos. 1460, 1461 and part of survey No. 1915/1459 as shown on the site plan reproduced below.	K.M. 33-13	North : Survey Plot nos. 1417, 1456, 1457 and 1458. East : Survey plot No. 1456 remining portion of survey plot no. 1915/1459 and Survey plot No. 468 (Road) South : Survey plot No. 1468 (Road) West : Survey plot no. 1459.	Survey plot No. 1460 : Samlat. Survey plot No 1461 : Government. A portion measuring 3 kanals is in illegal possession of shri Khurasi. Survey plot No. 1915 / 1459 : Samlat Deh.



[No. 2/13/ 78- M]

B. K. THAPRA, Director General and Ex- Officio. Jt. Secy.

संचार मंत्रालय

(डाक तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 26 अप्रैल, 1977

का०आ० 1466.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महाविदेशिक ने धोलपुर टेलीफोन केंद्र में दिनांक 16-5-77 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[संख्या 5-9/77-पी एच बी]

प्रा० सी० गुप्ता, महायक महाविदेशिक

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P&T BOARD)

New Delhi, the 26th April, 1977

S.O. 1466.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S. O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 16-5-1977 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Dholpur Telephone Exchange, Rajasthan Circle.

[No. 5-9/77-PHB.]

P. C. GUPTA, Assistant Director General

नई दिल्ली, 15 मई, 1980

का०आ० 1467.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम 1951 के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महाविदेशिक ने बेलगल, गुडुरु टेलीफोन केंद्र में दिनांक 1-6-80 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[संख्या 5-6/80 पी एच बी]

New Delhi, the 15th May, 1980

S.O. 1467.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies 1-6-1980 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Belagal and Guduru Telephone Exchanges, Andhra Pradesh Circle.

[No. 5-6/80-PHB]

का०आ० 1468.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महाविदेशिक ने धर्मविरम, संरुगावारापुकोटा टेलीफोन केंद्र में दिनांक 1-6-80 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[संख्या 5-6/80 पी एच बी]

धर० सी० कटारिया, सहायक महाविदेशिक

S.O. 1468.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies 1-6-1980 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Dharmavaram and Srungavarapukota Telephone Exchanges, Andhra Pradesh Circle.

[No. 5-6/80-PHB]

R. C. KATARIA, Asstt. Director General

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली 7 मई, 1980

का०आ० 1469.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (द) के उपखंड (6) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 3841, दिनांक 8 नवम्बर, 1979 द्वारा लोहा धरक

खनन उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 18 नवम्बर, 1979 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोक हित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है ;

अतः, अब औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (द) के उपखंड (6) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग की उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 18 मई, 1980 से छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[सं० एस-11017/8/79-डी० I(ए०)]

एल० के० नारायणन्, प्रवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 7th May, 1980

S.O. 1469.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 3841 dated the 8th November, 1979, the iron ore mining industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months, from the 18th November, 1979;

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months ;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a further period of six months from the 18th May, 1980.

[No. S. 11017/8/79 DI(A)]

L. K. NARAYANAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 7th May, 1980

S.O. 1470.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Post Office Jamadoba, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 29th April, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 43 of 1978

(Ministry's Order No. L-20012/57/78-D. III(A) Dt. 7-11-1978)

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Post Office Jamadoba, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Workmen—Shri B. N. Sharma, Jt. General Secretary, Janata Mazdoor Sangh.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dhanbad, dated the 25th April, 1980

AWARD

The reference dated the 7th November, 1978 in this case reads thus :

“Whether the action of the management of Jamadoba Colliery of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Post Office Jamadoba, District Dhanbad, in terminating the services of Shri Harinarayan Thakur, Watchman, with effect from the 1st July, 1977, is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?”

2. The case of the management may be briefly stated as follows. By letter dated 4-1-1977 of Chief Security Officer the concerned workman was asked to report at Sijua on transfer. This letter is Ext. M-1. The workman on receipt of the letter of transfer prayed for four days' leave presumably to make arrangements for shifting. He was, however, granted one day's leave vide Ext. M-2. The workman remained absent from 11-1-77 to 26-1-77 till an application dated 24-1-77 was received from him praying for two months leave. That application was received on 27-1-77. The prayer for two months leave was granted by letter dated 28-1-77 vide Ext. M-3. Two months leave thus granted was from 28-1-77 to 28-3-77. In the letter granting leave the concerned workman was asked to report for duty on 29-3-77. An application dated 28-3-77 from the workman for leave for another 30 days for settling his daughter's marriage was filed before the management vide Ext. M-4. The leave granted under Ext. M-5 was to expire on 29-3-77. In Ext. M-5 it was specifically mentioned by the management that no further extension of leave would be granted. Thereafter instead of reporting for duty after expiry of leave the workman filed another application dated 'nil' for three months leave on the ground of his own serious illness with effect from 28-4-77 vide Ext. M-6. This application for leave was accompanied by a doctor's certificate dated 3-5-77. The leave was refused by the management by letter dated 11-5-77 vide Ext. M-7. The concerned workman who was holding the post of a watchman was called upon to report before the Chief Medical Officer at Central Hospital by letter dated 9-6-77 vide Ext. M-8. This letter was sent by Regd. Post A.D. vide Ext. M-9 and M-10. The letter, however, was not received by the concerned workman and came back with an endorsement that he had gone to his work. Thereafter the very same letter was again sent to the workman through Peon Book which shows that the workman refused to accept the letter. Thereafter the services of the workman was terminated vide letter dated 1-7-77 offering him one month's wages in lieu of notice vide Ext. M-14. The order of termination of service of the workman was approved by the Divisional Manager vide Ext. M-13. This termination of service was in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the certified Standing Orders Ext. M-15.

On the case stated above management claims that the order of termination of service of the workman concerned should be sustained.

3. The case of the workman as per his written statement shortly runs as follows. The Standing Orders for TISCO collieries were certified on 24-8-53 and the same came into force on 31-8-53. Thereafter there was no modification in any clause of the Standing Orders. The schedule to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 does not contain any provision for transfer of an employee from one place to another. In spite of this Para 18 of Ext. M-15 contains a provision for transfer. This provision is ultravires, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 inasmuch as the Model Standing Orders contained therein do not make any provision for transfer. Therefore on the strength of Paragraph 18 of Ext. M-15 the management cannot pass an order transferring the workman to Sijua. The order of transfer through Ext. M-1 is invalid and cannot be enforced. The order of transfer being thus invalid in the

eye of law for disobedience of the same the management cannot terminate the service of the workman concerned. After receipt of the order of transfer which is invalid the workman applied for leave from time to time and last of all on medical ground. During his illness he was neither in his village nor in his place of work as he was availing medical treatment at some other place. Therefore the workman did not receive the management's letter dated 11-5-77 Ext. M-7 calling upon him to report before the Chief Medical Officer for medical examination. Suddenly thereafter the services of the workman were terminated. The order terminating the services of the workman does not specify the clause of the Standing Orders under which the order is passed. If management had really thought that its order of transfer was valid in the eye of law it could have taken disciplinary action against the workman for disobedience of the said order. The fact that the management did not choose to take disciplinary action against the workman for disobedience of the order of transfer and terminated his services without disclosing in the order of termination the relevant provision of the Standing Orders on which reliance was placed would show that the management had no power to transfer the workman. Thus the management's order of termination of the services of the workman is bad. There was also no justification for the management to think that the plea of illness taken by the workman was not true and that the workman deliberately avoided to receive the letter addressed to him calling upon him to report before the Chief Medical Officer for medical examination. The entry in the Peon Book Ext. M-12 does not represent true state of things. In fact the impugned order of termination being on account of misconduct on the part of the workman, without an enquiry and without a finding in such enquiry that the workman is guilty, the order of termination of services must be held to be invalid in law. The order of termination of services is an act of victimisation on the part of the management. Even assuming that the order of termination of the workman's services is not for misconduct still the same must be held to be an order of retrenchment. That being so the management not having complied with Sec. 25F and 25N of the Industrial Disputes Act the said order must be held to be invalid and un-enforceable.

In the circumstances the claim of the workman is that the impugned order of termination of his services should be set aside and he should be reinstated in service with full back wages.

4. In course of hearing of the case two witnesses have been examined for the management and two for the workman. MW-1 who is the Security Officer in his evidence narrates the case of the management as made out in its written statement. Nothing has been elicited in cross-examination to disbelieve his evidence. MW-2 is a watchman of the management. He was entrusted to serve the letter Ext. M-8 on the workman concerned calling upon him to report before the Chief Medical Officer for medical examination. According to the evidence of this witness he saw the workman on the road and offered him the letter. MW-2 further says that the workman refused to receive the letter and on such refusal the witness made an endorsement to that effect in his own hand in the Peon Book. This witness has been cross-examined at length; but in spite of this nothing has been brought out to discredit him. WW-1 is the concerned workman himself. He in his evidence narrates the case as made out in his written statement. Regarding the story of his illness and the story that he was lying ill at Patna from 28-4-77, it is very difficult to believe the same in the absence of any intimation given by him to the management while applying for leave on the ground of illness that he was undergoing treatment at Patna. In the evidence the witness has further asserted that as he was an active member of Janata Mazdoor Sangh he was transferred by the management to Sijua. In other words the witness wants to show that the order of his transfer to Sijua was an act of victimisation on the part of the management. The workman has also in his evidence referred to a proceeding under Section 107 Cr.P.C. initiated against him at the instance of the management in order to show that neither the order of transfer passed nor the order of termination of services was a bona-fide one. MW-2 is the Vice President of Janata Mazdoor Sangh. He proves that the workman concerned was the member of that Sangh. According to this witness he made a complaint to the Divisional Manager by letter dated 12-1-77 Ext. W-4 that the workman concerned had been victimised for

taking active part in the affairs of the Sangh. Even assuming that the workman concerned was a member of Janata Mazdoor Sangh and was taking active part in the Sangh's affairs still scrutiny of the evidence of the two witnesses, namely, WW-1 and WW-2 does not lead to the conclusion that either the order of transfer of the workman to Sijua or the order of termination of his services is an act of victimisation on the part of the management. From the aforesaid evidence it also cannot be said that either the order of transfer or the impugned order of termination of workman's services is mala fide. This being the position if it is held that the management has power to terminate the services of the workman under Paragraphs 13 and 14 of the certified Standing Orders Ext. M-15 it must follow that the management is within its right in terminating the services of the workman and that the order of termination has to be upheld. But it has been specifically pleaded by the workman that even assuming that the management has power to terminate the services of its workmen by relying on Paragraphs 13 and 14 of Ext. M-15 and that the said provisions in the Standing Orders are not ultravires the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946 still then the impugned order of termination of the workman's services has to be held to be an order of retrenchment. That being so provision of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act not having been followed in the case the impugned order of termination of services has to be set aside. This contention of the workman is well founded. In this view therefore I do not deal with the points raised by Mr. S. S. Mukherjee learned counsel for the management that the transfer being an incident of service, provision regarding transfer need not be incorporated in Standing Orders, that there being no prohibition against transfer in Standing Orders, the order of transfer has to be upheld, that an act transfer of a workman being an administrative function of the management it will always have the right to transfer its workman from one place to another for the purpose of good administration of the undertaking in ordinary course of business and that in view of the amendment of Section 4 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the provision in Standing Orders in Ext. M-15 which was there since 1953 is validated. On the alternate point raised by the workman I may refer to the definition of the word "retrenchment" as appears in Section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act. According to this "retrenchment" means the termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary proceeding. The definition also excludes from the scope of "retrenchment", voluntary retirement of a workman, retirement of the workman on reaching the age of superannuation; and termination of the service of a workman on the ground of continued ill-health. Admittedly in the present case the impugned order of termination of services of the workman has not been passed against him as a measure of punishment. The order of termination also is neither a case of voluntary retirement nor a case of retirement on reaching the age of superannuation nor a case of termination of service for continued ill-health. Therefore in the instant case the order of termination of the services of the workman has to be held to be an order of "retrenchment". The definition of the word "retrenchment" has been the subject matter of interpretation in the case reported in 1976(1) LLJ. 478 (State Bank of India Vrs. Sundarmony). According to this decision an order of termination of services of a workman subject to the exceptions given in the definition itself is an order of retrenchment. The relevant passage in the Supreme Court decision reads thus:

"A break-down of S. 2(oo) un-mistakably expands the connotations of retrenchment, "Termination for any reason whatsoever" are the key words. Whether the reason, every termination spells retrenchment. So the sole question has the employee's service been terminated? Verbal apparel apart, the substance is decisive. A termination takes place where a term expires either by the active step of the master or the running out of the stipulated term. To protect the weak against the strong this policy of comprehensive definition has been effectuated. Termination embraces not merely the act of termination by the employer, but the fact of termination, howsoever, produced. May be, the present may be a hard case, but we can visualise abuses by employers, by suitable verbal devices, circumventing the armour of S. 25F and S. 2(oo). Without speculating on possibilities, we may agree that "retrenchment" is no longer terra incognita, but area covered by an expansive definition. It means 'to end, conclude, cease'."

This decision of the Supreme Court has been approved by a subsequent decision of the same Court reported in 1977(1) LLJ. 1 (Hindustan Steel Limited Vs. State of Orissa). This being the established position of law the order of transfer of the workman's services in the instant case cannot but be held to be an order of retrenchment. Mr. Mukherjee, however, has made an unsuccessful attempt to distinguish the aforesaid Supreme Court case reported in 1976(1) LLJ. 478 (supra) and 1977(1) LLJ. 1 (supra). He has placed his reliance for this in the decision reported in 1976 (33) F.L.R. 153 (Gour Hari Patra Vs. Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal) which is a Division Bench decision of Orissa High Court. This decision although has been rendered subsequent to the decision of the Supreme Court reported in 1976(1) LLJ. 478 (supra), it has not made any reference to the Supreme Court case. Therefore, the said decision cannot be relied upon for the purpose of distinguishing the case reported in 1976(1) LLJ. 478, namely, Sundarmony's case. Reliance is also placed by Mr. Mukherjee in a Full Bench decision of Kerala High Court reported in 1979(1) I.L.J. 211 (L. Robert D'Souza Vs. Executive Engineer, Southern Railway) and an argument is advanced by Mr. Mukherjee that on the reasonings adopted by the Full Bench decision of Kerala High Court, the Supreme Court decision reported in 1976(1) LLJ. 478 (supra) should be distinguished and not followed. In view of clear and unambiguous words in which the import of the definition of the word "retrenchment" has been given by Supreme Court reported in 1976(1) LLJ. 478 (supra) it is not possible to say that the definition of the word "retrenchment" under Section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act would not include a case of termination as in the present case. Mr. Mukherjee last of all relies upon another decision reported in 1979(1) I.L.J. 1 (supra) to get support for his argument that the word "retrenchment" always means retrenchment of surplus labour. After reading the decision carefully I cannot agree with Mr. Mukherjee that their Lordships delivering the judgement in the latter case in any manner differed from the view expressed in the earlier decision, regarding interpretation of the definition of the word "retrenchment" as given in Section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act. It is not disputed by Mr. Mukherjee that while terminating the services of the workman concerned Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act has not been complied with. In view of the pronouncement of the Supreme Court reported in 1976(1) LLJ. 478 Sundarmony's case (supra) it must be held that the impugned order of termination of services of the concerned workman in the present case is an order of retrenchment and as provision of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act has not been complied with, the said order cannot be sustained in law. In the result therefore I hold that the impugned order of termination of services of the workman is liable to be set aside as being invalid in law and the concerned workman is entitled to re-instatement with full back wages from 1-7-1977 till the date of his reinstatement. The reference is answered accordingly.

B. K. RAY, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-20012/57/78-D. III(A)]

New Delhi, the 8th May, 1980

S.O. 1471.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3 Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Gopalichuck Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Kusunda, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 3rd May, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3. DHANBAD

Reference No. 8 of 1979

PARTIES

Employers in relation to the management of Gopalichuck Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., P. O. Kusunda, Dist. Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workman.

APPEARANCES :

For Employers—Shri T. P. Chowdhury, Advocate, and
Sri V. Jha, Sr. Personnel Officer.

For Employee—Shri Lalit Burman, General Secretary,
U.C.W. Union

INDUSTRY : Coal

STATE : Bihar

Dated, the 25th April, 1980

AWARD

The Govt. of India, in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them U/s. 10(1)(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 14 of 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication as per their Order No. L-20012/58/79-DIII(A) dated 28-9-79.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Gopalichuck Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., P. O. Kusunda, Dist. Dhanbad in not regularising the services of Shrimati Sakuntala Kamin as Sweeper and stopping her from work is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled and from what date?"

2. The Vice-President of the United Coal Workers Union has filed a written statement of claim on behalf of the employee Smt. Sakuntala Kamin, Sweeper. The concerned employee hereinafter referred to as the Employee worked as a Sweeper in the Gopalichuck Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Co. Ltd., during the years 1974 to 1976. During that period there were six sweepers on the permanent roll. Besides the permanent sweepers there were 10 casual sweepers including the employee. It is contended that the work of a sweeper being of a permanent nature, the management is not justified in keeping the employee on casual basis in view of the Standing Orders. It is submitted that the management should have appointed the employee on a permanent basis in the vacancy caused by the superannuation of the permanent sweeper Shukri Kamin. It is also averred that the management has regularised the services of all the casual sweepers except the employee in question. The employee prays that the action of the management in not regularising her services and stopping her from work is not justified.

3. The management filed a written statement denying the averments made in the written statement of claim. According to the policy decision taken by the management all the employees who have put in a minimum of 240-days attendance in any one year should be regularised. The employee Smt. Sakuntala has not put in the minimum attendance during any of the years 1974 to 1976. They say their action in not regularising the services of the employee and stopping her from work is justified.

4. The parties have filed rejoinders to each other's written statement.

5. On 25-4-80 Shri V. Jha, Senior Personnel Officer appearing for the management and Sri Lalit Burman, General Secretary of the Union on behalf of the employee appearing in person filed a memo of settlement duly signed on behalf of both the parties requesting the Court to pass an award in terms thereof. By the settlement the management have offered the post of a sweeper to the employee with immediate effect with a direction that she should report herself for duty within a week from the date of this settlement. I consider this settlement to be fair and proper and in the interests of the employee.

6. In the result this reference is answered in terms of the memo of settlement. A copy of the settlement appended hereto may be read as part of this award.

P. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

BHARAT COKING COAL LTD.

'A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited'

Bhagaband Area VII,

Kusunda (Dhanbad).

Ref. No. A-VII/Per/IR/Settlement/80

Dated 7-4-1980

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE MANAGEMENT OF GOPALICHUCK COLLIERY AND THEIR WORKMEN REPRESENTED BY THE UNITED COAL WORKERS' UNION

Dated,1980

PRESENT :

Management Representative :

- (1) Sri R. N. Mishra, GM, Bhagaband Area.
- (2) Sri S. K. Mishra, PM, Bhagaband Area.
- (3) Sri V. Jha, Sr. P.O., Bhagaband Area.

Union Representative :

- (1) Sri Lalit Burman, General Secretary, United Coal Workers' Union.
- (2) Sri Roshan Lal, Branch Secy., United Coal Workers' Union.

SHORT RECITAL OF THE CASE

The Central Government by a notification dated 28th September, 1979 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad—

"Whether the action of the management of Gopalichuck Colliery of M/s. BCCL, P.O. Kusunda, Distt. Dhanbad in not regularising the service of Smt. Shakuntala Kamin as sweeper and stopping her from work is justified. If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled and from what date?"

The parties to the above dispute/adjudication submitted their respective written statements and rejoinders, before the Tribunal. In course of the proceedings before the Tribunal, the parties mutually discussed and arrived at the following settlement :

Terms of Settlement

Without prejudice to their respective contention, the parties hereby agree—

- (1) That as there is requirement of one Sweeper in the Gopalichuck Colliery, the management will employ Smt. Shakuntala Kamin a Sweeper (Cat. I) with immediate effect.
- (2) That Smt. Shakuntala Kamin will report for duty within a week from the date of this settlement.
- (3) That she shall have no other claim on the management.
- (4) That the parties will jointly make an application before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal

No. 3 Dhanbad praying for passing an Award on the basis of this settlement.

For the Employers :

(R. N. Mishra)
GM, Bhagaband Area.
(S. K. Mishra)
PM, Bhagaband Area.
(V. Jha)

For the worker :

(Lalit Burman)
Genl. Secy. U.C.W.U.
(Roshan Lal)
Branch Secy. U.C.W.U.

Sr. P.O., Bhagaband Area.
Witnesses :

(1)
(2)

P. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012/58/79-D. III(A)]

S.O. 1472.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kooridih Colliery of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 2nd May, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) DHANBAD
Reference No. 63 of 1979

In the matter of an industrial dispute under S. 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Kooridih Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd., P.O. Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers—Shri G. Prosad, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen—Shri P. K. Bose, Secretary, Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, 25th April, 1980

AWARD

This is a reference under S. 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947. The Central Government by its notification No. L-20012/81/75-DIIA dated 31st March, 1976 had referred his industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication on the following terms :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of Shri K. N. Singh, workman of Kooridih Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coal Ltd. P.O. Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad for being placed as Senior overman/overmen Incharge from the date of take over on 17-10-1971 is justified? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

This reference has been referred to this court and received here on 13-4-76. Thereafter the Central Government trans-

ferred it to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad where it was pending for a pretty long time. It has been retransferred to this court and received here on 7-7-79 whereafter due to concerted effort made by this court the hearing has been completed.

The workman Shri K. N. Singh is represented in this reference by the Organising Secretary, Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad. The workman's case is that before the take over of the management by the Central Government he was working in Kooridih colliery as senior overman/overmen incharge but on the date of take over i.e. on 17-10-71 the Custodian did not give him the category of senior overman and thereafter when the nationalisation took place, the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. gave him the scale of overman. His further case is that right from the time of the private owner and even during the time of BCCL he has been treated by the management as senior overman/overmen incharge. But the scale of senior overman was denied to him. The workman had filed representation before the management and when no relief was granted, the Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh took up his cause. In the conciliation proceeding the management took a rigid attitude and therefore this reference was made for adjudication.

The management of BCCL took up several points. The first point taken was that the reference was not competent because relief has been claimed from 17-10-71 when BCCL was not in existence. I think I should dispose of this point here. The Central Government has taken over the management on 17-10-71, but this management was on behalf of the erstwhile employer. The nationalisation took place on 1-5-72 and the ownership vested in BCCL. It has been pointed out on behalf of the workmen that no relief has been claimed from the erstwhile employer or from the Custodian and therefore the liability of the BCCL could arise only from 1-5-72. The reference could not be bad because the service of the concerned workman being continuous, the BCCL was responsible to pay to the concerned workman correct wages w.e.f. 1-5-72.

The next point that has been urged in this case is that as an overman the concerned workman was getting Rs. 500 and his nature of work was supervisory. He was therefore outside the definition of workman and so the reference was incompetent. In this connection it may be mentioned that on behalf of the management certain documents have been filed to show that the concerned workman had been getting wages above Rs. 500 when this reference was made. The management has filed Ext. M1 which is Form B register, Ext. M2 are the wage sheets and Ext. M3 another wage sheet. Moreover, the concerned workman has himself claimed to be a senior overman or overman incharge right from the time of the ex-owner. Now overman or senior overman have certain duties as provided under Regulation 43 of the Coal Mines Regulation 1957. The duties are supervisory and control of mining operations. MW 1, Shri P. M. Mohnot who was the manager of the mine at the relevant period has stated that the duties of Shri K. N. Singh, the concerned workman was to maintain discipline among the persons employed under him. He was also required to allocate work to persons working under him and to guide them so as to obtain the maximum production. Now this being the position the duties of the concerned workman appears to be supervisory in character. No evidence to contradict this position has been adduced on behalf of the concerned workman. So the concerned workman falls under exception (iv) of Section 2(s) of the I.D. Act, 1947. It is therefore held that he cannot raise this dispute since he cannot be regarded as workman within the meaning of the I.D. Act, 1947.

On behalf of the concerned workman a number of documents have been filed to show that he was working as overman incharge. Ext. W. 1 is a slip issued by the manager in the name of Shri K. N. Singh, overman incharge. Ext. W. 2 is a memo issued by the manager to the concerned workman showing that he was required to work as senior overman in 8 Seam w.e.f. 26-7-75. Ext. W. 3 is a letter issued to Shri Budhi Ram, night guard and a copy forwarded to Shri K. N. Singh, incharge. Ext. W. 4 is dated 18-7-68 showing Shri K. N. Singh as incharge. Ext. W. 5 is dated 10-10-69 in which the concerned workman is stated to be holder of the overman's certificate and authorisation to act as manager. Ext. W. 6 is dated 1-1-71 under which Shri K. N. Singh was appointed as overman incharge. Ext. W. 7 is a certificate granted by the manager showing that he was working as a senior overman since July, 1965. Ext. W. 8

also shows that he was overman incharge on 10-5-73. Ext. W. 9 is a letter addressed to Director General, Mines Safety for authorising Shri K. N. Singh holder of overman's certificate to work as manager in the absence of the manager. Ext. W. 10 is another such letter dated 11-2-74. Ext. W. 11 dated 26-7-77 is important letter in the sense that 18 persons including Shri K. N. Singh (the concerned workman) were duly promoted by M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. as senior overmen in the scale of pay Rs. 592--992 w.e.f. 1st July, 1977. These letters show that prior to 1st July, 1977 the management of BCCL treated him as overman and promoted him by virtue of the letter, Ext. W. 11.

On behalf of the management it has been contended that although some letters were given by the manager stating Shri K. N. Singh as senior overman or overman incharge, it was only to indicate that such a work was being taken from him although officially the concerned workman was only a overman. It has also been contended that he was promoted in due time. We have to bear in mind that so far as this Tribunal is concerned it could not interfere if it was merely a matter of promotion of the concerned workman from the post of overman to the post of senior overman. The management has shown that during the pendency of this reference the concerned workman was promoted from the post of overman to the post of senior overman. The claim of the concerned workman rested on the fact that right from the time of the private owners the concerned workman was the overman incharge or senior overman. The papers filed by the workman right from the time of the erstwhile employer show that in the category of overman the concerned workman was a senior one and therefore it may be that he was by virtue of courtesy called overman incharge or senior overman. As it is it appears to be a case of promotion which was done by virtue of Ext. W. 11 and so it is not proper for this Tribunal to interfere in the matter.

In the result, I have to hold that the demand of Shri K. N. Singh, overman of Kooridih colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. P.O. Katrasgarh Distt. Dhanbad for being placed as senior overman/overman incharge from the date of take over on 17-10-1971 is not justified. Consequently, the workman is entitled to no relief.

This is my award

I. P. SINGH, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012/81/75-D. III(A)]

New Delhi, the 9th May, 1980

S.O. 1473.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad, in the industrial disputes between the employers in relation to the management of West Bokaro Colliery of Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Post Office Ghatotand, District Hazaribagh and their workmen over dismissals of Shri Layakat Hussain, Fitter Helper and Shri Ayub Khan, Shotfirer-cum-Mining Sirdar, which was received by the Central Government on the 3rd May, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD

Reference No. 43 of 1978

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of West Bokaro Colliery of T.I.S. Co. Ltd., P.O. Ghatotand, Distt. Hazaribagh.

AND

Their workman Sri Layakat Hussain, Fitter Helper, West Bokaro Colliery.

Reference No. 47 of 1978

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of West Bokaro Colliery of T.I.S. Co. Ltd., P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh.

AND

Their workman Sri Ayub Khan, Shotfirer-cum-Mining Sirdar, West Bokaro Colliery.

APPEARANCES :

For Workman in Reference No. 43/78—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

For Workman in Reference No. 47/78—Shri B. Lal, Advocate.

For Employers—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate in both the References.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

STATE : Bihar.

Dated, the 28th April, 1980

AWARD

Since both the References arise out of the same incident, it is more convenient to dispose them of by a common award. Though the incident is one and the material witnesses are the same, the chargesheeted employees were tried separately at the domestic enquiry. But the Enquiry Officer is the same.

2. The concerned workmen in Reference No. 43 of 1978 Layakat Hussain and in Reference No. 47 of 1978 Ayub Khan are referred to hereinafter as chargesheeted employees Nos. 1 & 2 respectively (C.S.E. 1 and C.S.E. 2 for brevity). The schedule of reference under Government of India, Ministry of Labour Order No. L-20012/149/77-DIII(A) dated 9-5-1978 in respect of C.S.E. 1 is given below :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of West Bokaro Colliery of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh in dismissing Sri Layakat Hussain, Fitter Helper from 5th September, 1974 is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

Similarly the schedule of reference under Government of India, Ministry of Labour Order No. L-20012/59/78-DIII(A) dated 3-6-1978 in respect of C.S.E. 2 is given below :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of West Bokaro Colliery of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh in dismissing Shri Ayub Khan, Shotfirer-cum-Mining Sirdar with effect from 7th September, 1974 is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

3. The facts giving rise to these two references are that C.S.E. 1 is a Fitter Helper while C.S.E. 2 is a Shotfirer-cum-Mining Sirdar. At the relevant time both of them were working at West Bokaro Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. On the night intervening 2nd & 3rd March 1974 these two workmen C.S.Es. 1 & 2 along with certain others were seen by the witness Arjun Singh a Shotfirer Mazdoor carrying a 25 H.P. electric pump motor worth Rs. 4500 from the direction of the Filter House. This Arjun Singh identified C.S.Fs. 1, 2 and the others. The next morning that is on 3-3-1974 Md. Idris the Pump Khalasi reported to Sri S. K. Sinha, Security Inspector, West Bokaro Colliery that a spare motor from the Driver Hut Area Filter House was missing. This Idris was person that reported himself for duty at this Filter House that morning. Idris further informed Shri Sinha that from Arjun Singh he had learnt about the complicity of C.S.Es. 1, 2 and others. Sri S. K. Sinha followed Idris to the Pump House and found the lock of the Filter House broken, and the damaged lock lying there. The spare motor was found missing. After confirming from Arjun Singh the information given by Idris regarding the complicity of C.S.Es. 1, 2 and others, Shri Sinha gave a complaint to the Police who arrested C.S.E. 2 and certain others on 3-3-1974 itself. On 5-3-1974 C.S.E. 1 was arrested by the Police. Before the Police C.S.E. 1 gave a statement leading to the discovery of the missing motor pump. He also led the Police, the Security Inspector Shri Sinha, Arjun Singh and others to the place where the motor was hidden. From the spot pointed out by the C.S.E. 1 the Police recovered the stolen property. The management issued separate charge-

sheets to C.S.Es. 1 & 2 in respect of this offence. They were tried separately before the Enquiry Officer. The same set of witnesses viz. the Security Inspector Sri Sinha, Arjun Singh, Shofirer Mazdoor and Kul Bahadur Rai, Havildar were examined though separately in both the enquiries to prove the case of theft. In the case of C.S.E. 1 the management examined Dr. P. K. Bose, Asstt. Medical Officer to rebut the plea of alibi taken by him. In both the cases the C.S.Es. examined themselves as witnesses in support of their plea of innocence. The Enquiry Officer by his separate reports found both the C.S.Fs. guilty. The competent authority of the management accepted the said finding and dismissed the two concerned workmen by separate orders.

4. The case of C.S.E. 2 was sponsored by the Koyala Shramik Sangathan. The C.S.E. 1 raised an individual dispute under Section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act. Before the Court C.S.Es. 1 & 2 are represented by separate Advocates.

5. In both the cases the fairness and propriety of the departmental enquiry was questioned which is answered against the workmen by his Court as per its Order dated 28-2-1980.

6. In his written statement of claim C.S.E. 2 apart from questioning the propriety and the fairness of the domestic enquiry claims reinstatement on the ground of his acquittal in the Criminal Case filed at the instance of the management. He also submits that the management should have awaited the result of the criminal prosecution launched against him before proceeding with the departmental enquiry. C.S.E. 1 in the course of his written statement of claim pleaded that he was arrested in the morning of 2-3-1974, the time of occurrence being the night intervening 2nd & 3rd March 1974. He also stated that there were two chargesheets pending against him, one for unauthorised absence from duty and the other for the offence in question viz. theft of the Electric Pump. He says that when he went prepared to answer the charge relating to unauthorised absence, to his surprise the case of theft was taken up. For this reason he says he was not able to effectively conduct his defence.

7. On the above pleadings the issues that arise for consideration in both the cases are—

- (1) Whether the finding of guilty recorded by the Enquiry Officer is based on sufficient legal evidence?
- (2) Whether the punishment of dismissal imposed by the management is disproportionate to the offence proved against the delinquents?
- (3) To what relief?

8. Issue (1)—It is better to consider the case of each of the chargesheeted employees separately. Against C.S.E. 1 there is the evidence of the Security Inspector Sri S. K. Sinha, Arjun Singh, Shofirer Mazdoor, Havildar Kul Bahadur Rai and Dr. P. K. Bose. The evidence of the Security Inspector is that on 3-3-1974 he was informed by Idris Pump Khalasi about the theft of the electric motor in question. Followed by Idris (not examined), Sri S. J. Banerjee (also not examined) and Havildar Kul Bahadur Rai he went to the Filter House and found the electric motor in fact missing. Idris had also told him that Arjun Singh was a witness to C.S.Es. 1, 2 and others removing this stolen property. The Security Inspector after gathering the necessary information from Arjun Singh filed a criminal complaint before the concerned Police. Departmental action is also taken against C.S.Fs. 1 & 2. The Security Inspector further deposed that he was present when C.S.E. 1 made a statement before the Police Officer leading to the discovery of the stolen property. He then spoke to the C.S.E. 1 leading the Police to the spot where the property was hidden and the Police recovering the missing property from the spot pointed out by him. This evidence of the Security Inspector is corroborated by Arjun Singh and Kul Bahadur Rai. In the course of his explanation submitted to the chargesheet served on him, C.S.E. 1 pleaded that on the date of occurrence he was an in-patient in the colliery hospital. To disprove this fact the management has examined the Asstt. Medical Officer who deposed to the effect that C.S.E. 1 was on sick leave from 23-2-1974 to 5-3-1974 as he was suffering from an Ulcer of the penis. According to him he treated C.S.F. 1 as an outdoor patient and not an indoor patient. C.S.E. 1 during the course of his evidence before the Enquiry Officer admitted the fact that he was treated as an out-patient from 23-2-1974 to 5-3-1974 for the aforesaid complaint. He also spoke to his

having been arrested and interrogated by the Police on 5-3-1974. But he denied having made any statement before the Police leading to the discovery of the stolen property. It has to be seen if the above evidence is sufficient to sustain a finding of guilty. It may be noticed that none of the management's witnesses has been cross-examined by C.S.E. 1. His present case that he was taken by surprise when the Enquiry Officer took up the case of theft instead of the other case relating to his unauthorised absence from duty cannot be accepted. The chargesheet Ext. M-1 bearing Sl. No. 71 was served on him on 7-5-1974 which fact he himself admits in his explanation Ext. M-2. Ext. M-3 is the notice issued to C.S.E. 1 informing him that this chargesheet No. 71 would be taken up for hearing on 24-7-1974 at 8 a.m. C.S.E. 1 submitted a letter Ext. M-4 requesting the management to adjourn the enquiry to some other date as he had received the notice of enquiry late. In this letter Ext. M-4 he clearly mentions that the enquiry relating to chargesheet No. 71 dated 7-5-1974 was to be adjourned. In reply to this letter Ext. M-4 the management issued the letter Ext. M-5 informing C.S.E. 1 the enquiry in chargesheet No. 71 was adjourned to 12-8-1974 at 8-30 a.m. In pursuance of this notice Ext. M-5 the C.S.E. 1 appeared before the Enquiry Officer and participated in the enquiry. Therefore it cannot be believed that C.S.E. 1 was taken by surprise when the Enquiry Officer took up the case of theft for enquiry on 12-8-1974 and for that reason he could not effectively conduct his defence. Further this was not the plea of the C.S.E. 1 himself on 12-8-1974. During the course of his cross-examination the Presenting Officer Sri Sinha asked him why he (C.S.E. 1) had not chosen to cross-examine the departmental witnesses when they implicated him in this offence. His answer was that he should have cross-examined those witnesses. He did not put forward the plea of his having been taken by surprise when this case was taken up for hearing and not the case relating to unauthorised absence. There is nothing wrong in the Enquiry Officer accepting the evidence of the three witnesses viz. Security Inspector, Arjun Singh and Kulbahadur Rai whom C.S.E. 1 did not even choose to cross-examine though sufficient opportunity was given to him to do so. Further the evidence of Arjun Singh who claims to have seen C.S.E. 1 actually removing the stolen property along with the others stands corroborated by the fact that at the instance of C.S.E. 1 himself the said property was discovered and seized by the Police under a Panchnama. Sri Joshi the learned Advocate for C.S.E. 1 says that in view of the judgment in the criminal case acquitting C.S.F. 1 and others the evidence of the three witnesses examined on behalf of the management before the Enquiry Officer is liable to be rejected. Ext. W-1 is a certified copy of the Criminal Court's judgement dated 25-6-1976. Before the Criminal court also the Security Inspector and Arjun Singh were examined for the prosecution. Attention is invited to para 4 of that judgement wherein the learned Magistrate summarised the evidence of the prosecution witnesses. P.W. 6 before the Criminal Court is Arjun Singh. He deposed that he had seen Ayub Khan (C.S.E. 2) and Ishak at Filter Tank when he was returning from his duty and that on the next day he was informed of the theft of a motor pump the previous night. It is pointed out that when before the Criminal Court this Arjun Singh did not even refer to the presence of C.S.E. 1 the previous night and he had also not spoken to his having seen any of the accused persons the previous night with the stolen property, his statement before the Enquiry Officer should be disbelieved. I do not agree. The departmental enquiry was held in 1974 and the Criminal case was disposed of in 1976. Various factors might have been at work to dilute the evidence of the prosecution witnesses. The fact that the Investigating Officer himself was not examined before the Criminal Court shows the light-hearted manner in which the Police conducted the prosecution. The evidence of Arjun Singh which was given before the Enquiry Officer 4 or 5 months after the date of occurrence when the facts of the case were fresh in his mind is entitled to greater weight. It is also pointed out by Sri Joshi that there is a discrepancy between the evidence given before the Criminal Court by PW-3 the Security Inspector and PW-7 the Police Constable regarding the place and time of arrest of C.S.E. 1. While PW-7 in the course of his evidence does not refer to the presence of the Security Inspector Sri S. K. Sinha or Arjun Singh at the time of recovery, PW-3 Sri S. K. Sinha says that it was in his presence the property was recovered at the instance of C.S.E. 1. Sri Joshi then submits that when the names of the accused persons are not disclosed in the F.I.R. and the case is registered against unknown persons, the version of management's witnesses that through Arjun Singh they could ascertain the names of C.S.Es. 1, 2 and some others on 3-3-74 itself cannot be believed. This argument cannot be appreciated by this Court without having

the entire record of the Criminal case before it. Except the judgement there is nothing else on the file. For another, the correctness of the finding recorded by the Enquiry Officer can be judged by the material placed before him and not on other material. Sri S. S. Mukherjee for the management relied on the decision of the Patna High Court reported in 1962 (11) L.L.J. page 398 (between Toppo (I.L.) and Tata Loco motive and Engineering Co. Ltd.) to contend that where the offence was committed in respect of the property of the company and the company was satisfied about the misconduct of the servant after proper enquiry and after hearing the delinquent servant, the company will be justified in dismissing him and maintaining his dismissal independent of the result of the criminal proceeding, if any, and his eventual conviction or acquittal will not affect the order of his dismissal. As already stated the case of C.S.E. 1 in the departmental enquiry should be judged from the evidence placed before the Enquiry Officer at the domestic enquiry and not on the strength of the evidence placed before the Criminal Court at the time of the criminal trial which took place two years later.

9. For the aforesaid reasons, I hold that the finding of guilty recorded by the Enquiry Officer against C.S.E. 1 is based on proper evidence.

10. The case against C.S.E. 2 rests on the evidence of Shri S. K. Sinha, Security Inspector, Arjun Singh, Shotfirer Mazdoor and Kulbahadur Havildar. Out of all these witnesses only Arjun Singh directly implicates C.S.E. 2 in this offence. He claims to have seen C.S.E. 2 along with C.S.E. 1, Md. Ishaq, Habib Mia, Govind Ram and others carrying the electric motor on the night intervening 2nd & 3rd March, 1974. In para 3 of his explanation to the chargesheet served on him C.S.E. 2 has stated that there was some enmity between him and the witness Arjun Singh and for that reason he was falsely implicated in this case. During the course of his cross-examination of Arjun Singh, C.S.E. 2 has not even suggested to him the existence of any such enmity. I do not consider this solitary evidence of Arjun Singh sufficient to find C.S.E. 2 guilty in the absence of other incriminating circumstances. The statement of C.S.E. 1 before the Police implicating C.S.E. 2 also in this offence cannot be made use of to find C.S.E. 2 guilty. It is most unsafe to make use of the statement of a co-accused for this purpose. For the aforesaid reasons, I find on Issue (1) that the finding of guilty recorded by the Enquiry Officer against C.S.E. 1 is based on proper evidence and not the finding of guilty recorded against C.S.E. 2.

11. Issue (2)—So far as C.S.E. 1 is concerned on the finding of guilty of having committed theft of company's property the only punishment that can be reasonably given is one of dismissal from service and he has been rightly given such punishment by the management. From the written statement of claim filed by him it appears that he has been in the service of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., from 1958 onwards. The management in para 1 of its rejoinder states that he was appointed as a General Mazdoor on 14-12-1959 and was promoted as Fitter Helper on 15-8-1967. It does not appear from the record that he was ever involved in any case of theft or other undesirable conduct prior to the date of this occurrence. Having regard to this circumstance, I feel that the punishment of dismissal may be reduced to removal from service in order to enable him to draw his full settlement dues. Issue (2) found accordingly.

12. Issue (3).—Reference No. 43/78—In the result this reference is answered as follows :—

The action of the management of West Bokaro Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., in terminating the services of Sri Layakat Hussain, Fitter Helper (C.S.E. 1) for misconduct with effect from 5-9-1974 is held justified. But the punishment of dismissal imposed on him is reduced to one of removal from service to enable him to draw his settlement dues in full.

Reference No. 47/78—In the result this reference is answered as follows :—

The action of the management of West Bokaro of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., in dismissing Shri Ayub Khan, Shotfirer-cum-Mining Sirdar (C.S.E. 2) with effect from 7-9-1974 is held not justified. The management is directed to reinstate him with full back wages and continuity of service.

P. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012/149/77-D.III(A) &
[No. L-20012/59/78-D.III(A)]

S.O. 1474.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Gidi-A Colliery of Central Coalfields Limited, at Sirka, Post Office Argada, District Hazaribagh and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 26th April, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) DHANBAD

Reference No. 9 of 1979

In the matter of an industrial dispute under S. 10(1)(d) of I.D. Act, 1947

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Gidi-A colliery of Central Coalfields Limited, At Sirka Post Office Argada, District Hazaribagh.

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers—Shri T. P. Choudhury, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, 23rd April, 1980

AWARD

The Central Government by its notification No. I-20012/211/78-D.III(A) dated 6th March, 1979 has referred this industrial dispute under S. 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947 to this Tribunal for adjudication on the following terms :

SCHEDULE

"Keeping in view the fact that the workmen of Gidi-A colliery of Central Coalfields Limited, Post Office Gidi, District Hazaribagh are paid at the rate of twice the normal wages for a work done on a weekly rest day, whether the action of the management of the said colliery in paying wages at one and half times the rate of normal wages for the work done on weekly rest day (Sunday) to the 28 workmen, indicated in Annexure A, is justified? If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled?"

ANNEXURE A

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Shri Brahmdo Singh
2.	Shri Buttan Munda
3.	Shri Maqbul Mian
4.	Shri Kamleshwari Singh
5.	Shri Fago Singh
6.	Shri Kupendra Sao
7.	Shri Chatradhari Singh
8.	Shri Dipak Singh
9.	Shri Ramdeo Poddar
10.	Shri Tilo Singh
11.	Shri Arjun Singh
12.	Shri Prabhu Singh
13.	Shri Mukund Singh
14.	Shri Upendra Singh
15.	Shri Jagdish Pd, Chourasia
16.	Shri Jitu Manjhi
17.	Shri Jitu Mahall
18.	Shri Gondli Rabićas
19.	Shri Sahadat Ansari
20.	Shri Bhaglu
21.	Shri Jaggu Dhobi

22. Shri Panchu Minda
23. Shri Sita Ram
24. Shri Dasrath
25. Shri Lalla Uraon
26. Shri Lochan Sao
27. Shri Meghan Mahato
28. Shri Baijnath Sao

In annexure A to the schedule there are 28 workmen who claimed wages at double the rate of normal wages for their working on weekly rest day (Sunday). They were being paid at 1-1/2 times rate of normal wage for work done by them on weekly rest day.

The management of Central Coalfields Limited have said that out of the above 28 persons Shri Lochan Sao and Shri Baidyanath Sao were transferred from Religara colliery while the remaining 26 were transferred from West Bokaro group of collieries. The collieries to which these concerned workmen belonged were privately owned and after the take over by the Government of India they were placed under the management of NCDC. Subsequently on nationalisation these collieries were owned by the NCDC. It is an admitted position that the NCDC used to pay at double the rate for working on weekly rest days in the collieries owned by them prior to nationalisation of other collieries. The take over collieries had their own standing orders and they were also bound by certain agreements and awards. According to the management, therefore, the service conditions of workmen belonging to NCDC had to be different from the service conditions of collieries taken over by the NCDC by virtue of nationalisation. These 28 workmen who were transferred from taken over collieries to Gidi-A colliery which originally belonged to NCDC, were paid at 1-1/2 the rate for weekly rest day and the same could not be said to be unjustified.

According to the workmen they were transferred to Gidi-A colliery where the workmen are paid at double the rate for working on weekly rest days and therefore when they became member of that establishment, the standing order of Gidi-A colliery was applicable to them and no distinction could be maintained between these concerned workmen and other workmen of the same colliery.

Now turning into the evidence adduced in this case, no witness was examined on behalf of the workmen. The management examined only one witness, Shri Ram Nath Singh, Senior Personnel Officer of NCDC. He has said that the taken over mines at Sirka and Raligara belonged to Bird and Company. Workmen used to get 1-1/2 times of their normal wages for working on weekly rest days. The other concerned workmen belonged to West Bokaro collieries where there was no particular system for extra payment for working on weekly rest days. But there was a settlement made on 19-7-75 between the management and the workmen represented by R.C.M.S. Union under which payment at the rate of 1-1/2 times for working on weekly rest days started with effect from 1975. This is not a disputed point. Moreover, the management have produced papers showing the transfer orders which are Exts. M1 to M11. Ext. M12 is release order. Ext. M13 and M14 are service sheets. Ext. M15 are wage sheets, Ext. M16 is NCDC certified standing order, Ext. M17 is a copy Model standing order. Ext. M18 is a certified copy of standing order of Sirka colliery. Ext. M19 is a copy of the agreement in respect of revision of wages of colliery employees dated 16-5-79, by virtue of the agreement (Ext. M19) the Coal India Limited issued a circular under which in all their collieries including the taken over collieries the workmen were to receive double the normal wages for working on weekly rest days. Attached to the particular circular was extract of the settlement which here has been marked Ext. M21.

From the above it will appear that both the parties have no difference on the facts of the case. What I mean to say is that these 28 concerned workmen belonged to taken over collieries where by virtue of settlement arrived at between the management and the union they were receiving 1-1/2 times the normal wages for working on weekly rest days (Sundays). So far there is no dispute between the parties. The point taken by them is that on transfer to Gidi-A colliery they became part and parcel of that institution and they could not be expected to carry the terms and conditions

to which they were subjected prior to their transfer. I may mention here that the collieries taken over by NCDC after nationalisation were having their own trouble with regard to their wages and payment for working on weekly rest days in spite of the settlement of 1975. This led to rethinking on the subject with the result that in 1979 there was another settlement (Ext. M19) under which the distinction between the original workers of NCDC and the taken over collieries of NCDC was obliterated. It is an admitted position now that the service conditions of workmen in the collieries of NCDC—original or nationalised are the same now with the result that there is no discrimination. I have no doubt in my mind that a distinction which was in existence prior to 1979 could not be said to be at all healthy; but it is equally true that so long as the settlement of 1975 existed, the nationalised collieries could not pay to their workmen at a rate more than 1-1/2 times for working on weekly rest days. In the instant case we are concerned with the question as to whether these workmen who were transferred to the NCDC collieries from nationalised collieries could become part and parcel to that institution. I have no hesitation in saying that since NCDC was the owner of both their own collieries and the nationalised collieries, they were entitled for transfer of workmen from one colliery to another and once the workmen of nationalised colliery join in the establishment of the original NCDC colliery, they could become part and parcel of the later's establishment and could not be said to retain the terms and conditions available to them in their nationalised colliery. It is an accepted principle of law that for one establishment there could be only one standing order regarding all workmen. What I mean to say is that there could be no two standing orders in respect of the members of the same institution. I need not quote Supreme Court decisions on this point because they are very well known. In this view of the matter I do not think that the management of NCDC could be justified in treating these 28 workmen as different from the workmen of their own organisation.

In the result, I have to hold that keeping in view the fact that the workmen of Gidi-A colliery of Central Coalfields Limited, Post Office Gidi, District Hazaribagh are paid at the rate of twice the normal wages for a work done on a weekly rest day, the action of the management of the said colliery in paying wages at one and half times the rate of normal wages for the work done on weekly rest day (Sunday) to the 28 workmen, indicated in Annexure A, is not justified. Consequently, the 28 workmen indicated in Annexure A to the schedule are entitled to difference in their wages and other allowances for working on weekly rest day (Sunday) which have been denied to them by the management of Gidi-A colliery.

This is my award.

J. P. SINGH, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012/211/78-D.III(A)]

New Delhi, the 9th May, 1980

S.O. 1475.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Mandal Kendwadih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Nawagarh, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 28th April, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 22 of 1977

(Ministry's Order No. L-2012/144/73-LR.II/DIHA, dated, the 21st July, 1975)

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Mandal Kendwadih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Nawagarh, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice B. K. Ray (Retd.), Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Management.—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate with Shri G. Prasad, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Shri D. Narsingh, Advocate with Shri J. D. Lal, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 22nd April, 1980

AWARD

This case has a chequered career. The reference dated 21st July, 1975 was first of all received by Tribunal No. 2, to which the dispute was referred for adjudication by the appropriate Government. After receipt of the reference parties on being noticed by Tribunal No. 2 filed their respective Written Statements—Bharat Coking Coal Limited the employer filed its written statement on 14th November, 1975 and the workmen represented by Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, Dhanbad on 19th November, 1975. When the case was thus pending before Tribunal No. 2, the same was transferred to this Tribunal on 19th March, 1977. At the instance of the management the case was posted to 13th April, 1977 for preliminary hearing. On 13th April, 1977 management was absent even though the workmen were present. The Tribunal passed the following order "None appears for the management. Shri J. D. Lal appears for the workmen. He gives up his plea for addition of the previous owner as a party. There is no one for the management to press the preliminary points which are questions of law and facts. Therefore these points are decided against the management. Fix the case on 17th June, 1977 for evidence and argument on the remaining matters". On 17th June, 1977 no documents were filed by the parties. The case was posted to 13th July, 1977 for filing documents. On 13th July, 1977 employer filed two documents. Workmen filed 3 petitions to call for documents from the Employer, from Director General of Mines Safety and from Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad. All the three petitions were allowed and the case was posted to 19th August, 1977. On 19th August, 1977 employer filed some documents and took time to file the rest. Director General of Mines Safety filed the documents called for from him. R. L. C. was reminded to file his documents called for from him. Case was posted to 12th September, 1977. On 12th September, 1977 case was adjourned to 1st December, 1977 due to demise of the Presiding Officer. As there was no Presiding Officer on 24th December, 1977 case was adjourned sine die. On 15th May, 1978 case was posted to 10th July, 1978 for evidence and argument. On 10th July, 1978 case was adjourned to 4th August, 1978. On 4th August, 1978 as the Presiding Officer was absent case was adjourned sine die. On 10th August, 1978 case was posted to 21st September, 1978. On 21st September, 1978 Presiding Officer being absent case was adjourned sine die. On 7th October, 1978 case was posted to 27th November, 1978. On 28th November, 1978 as per general order case was adjourned to 6th February, 1979. On 6th February, 1979 case was adjourned to 7th February, 1979. On 7th February, 1979 case was adjourned sine die. Case was then posted to 10th May, 1979 for evidence and argument. On 10th May, 1979 case was adjourned to 13th July, 1979. On 13th July, 1979 management reported that it had no other documents. Documents filed by R.L.C. were taken on record. All the registers filed by the parties were admitted into evidence their formal proof having been waived. It was represented that the entries in the registers did not require to be formally proved. Case was posted for hearing to 16th August, 1979 at Jabalpur. On 16th August, 1979 the following order was passed "Union is represented by Shri J. D. Lal, Advocate. Management is not represented. Shri Girindra Prasad, Advocate wrote to me a personal letter on 1st August, 1979 expressing his difficulty in coming down to Jabalpur because B.C.C.L. was not prepared to pay him adequately. It is for the Company to make

whatever arrangement it likes. The case was fixed at Jabalpur with the consent of the Advocate of both the parties, and the Personnel Officer of the Area concerned. Evidence had already been closed and it was only for arguments that the case was fixed at Jabalpur so that both the lawyers may appear and argue out the case in the interest of its expeditious disposal. From the letter of Shri Girindra Prasad, Advocate it appears that B.C.C.L. was intending to move some application for adjournment. But no such application has been received upto this time. Under the circumstances Shri Lal's arguments were heard and the case is closed. Award reserved." Unfortunately however the award could not be passed and the order dated 12th October, 1979 reads thus "In view of the telegram received and in view of the fact that today I am relinquishing this office, the award is not given. Matter be put up before the Presiding Officer when takes over, for deciding the suitable steps or for giving the award, Mr. Banerjee may take back the records." On 3rd December, 1979 after the new Presiding Officer took over charge the case was posted to 17th December, 1979 for argument because the parties had earlier expressed their desire not to lead any oral evidence but to rely upon the documents filed by them and the documents had been taken into evidence their formal proof having been waived. The order dated 17th December, 1979 runs as follows : "This case was finally heard by my predecessor. Certain documents called for from the office of the Regional Labour Commissioner (C) were produced before my predecessor at the instance of the workmen and they were taken on record. Both parties admitted that they need not be formally proved. Thereafter arguments were heard on behalf of the workmen as the management did not turn up to argue its case. Before an award could be passed by my predecessor, I have taken over charge. When I wanted to hear the parties again today, a petition was filed by the management praying that the documents already produced by the workmen should be formally proved that the records of the Conciliation proceedings should be called for from the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) and that Shri S. K. Upadhyay, Advocate, who was Receiver, should be summoned and examined as witness for the management. A copy of the petition was served on the other party only today. The workman want to file objection. They may file their objection by tomorrow. The petition shall come up for hearing on 21st December, 1979. Shri J. D. Lal, Advocate takes back their papers which was filed before Mr. Johri at Jabalpur." On 18th December, 1979 Shri J. D. Lal filed his objection to the petition filed by the employer on 17th December, 1979. The petition of the employer and the objection to it were heard on 21st December, 1979 and the Tribunal passed an order rejecting the employer's petition dated 17th December, 1979. The relevant portion of the order dated 21st December, 1979 reads thus :

"On 17th December, 1979 a petition was filed by the management intending to set the clock back and to re-open the entire matter once again before me. Three prayers were made in that petition, namely :—

- (1) That as under a misapprehension the lawyer for the management had admitted the entries made in the registers called for from the office of the R.L.C. as genuine the workmen should again be called upto to prove the genuineness of these entries ;
- (2) The records of the conciliation proceedings may be called upto to prove the genuineness of those actually produced the registers in the conciliation proceedings ; and
- (3) To examine Sri S. K. Upadhyay, Receiver of the Colliery prior to take over by the Government as management's witness. An objection has been filed to this petition by the learned counsel for the workmen. Although the reference in the case was made in July, 1975 and the fate of 92 workmen hinges on the result of this case for some reason or other the case has not been disposed of so far. The order sheet of the case shows that parties did not want to adduce any oral evidence besides the documents produced in

the case the genuineness of which were not disputed. Some documents had been called for from the R.L.C.'s office by the workmen by filing a petition with knowledge of the learned counsel of the management. It was on that petition the documents were called for. The documents produced by R.L.C. were taken on record, when the case was heard on 13th July, 1979 with the consent of learned counsel for both sides. True the documents which were called for and were taken on record were not formally marked. But that would not matter much in view of the fact that the learned counsel for both the parties said that they should be taken on record and that the genuineness of the entries in those registers were not in dispute. The order-sheet dated 13th July, 1979 shows that evidence was closed on that date with the admission of those documents produced by the parties and the case was posted for arguments. I have heard Mr. G. Prasad on the petition filed on 17th December, 1979. He says that under some misapprehension he made admission about the genuineness of the entries in registers on the previous date. Nothing has been shown to me under what circumstance the learned counsel was under some misapprehension. The documents as stated above had been called for from R.L.C.'s office by a petition filed by the workmen. So the management was fully aware of the nature of the documents called for. In these circumstances it would not be proper to accept the contention of Mr. Prasad that under misapprehension he admitted the genuineness of the documents. Mr. Prasad submits that he had called for the records of the conciliation proceedings and asked for examination of previous receiver of the colliery in question to establish that the documents called for from the R.L.C. are not genuine. As mentioned above once having admitted the genuineness of the entries in these registers and nothing having been shown as to what was the misapprehension under which the learned counsel made the admission, the petition filed by Mr. Prasad on 17th December, 1979 can not be accepted. I think the present attempt of the management is only a dilatory tactics intended to prolong the case. The petition is therefore dismissed. The parties are therefore asked to argue the case on merit. Case for 29th January, 1980 for argument on merits."

The case thereafter was posted to 6th March, 1980 for argument. On 6th March, 1980 the case was adjourned on the petition for the employer to 7th March, 1980. On 7th March, 1980 also the case was adjourned on the petition of the employer the reason for adjournment mentioned in the petition being illness of Shri G. Prasad, Advocate. The case was then posted to 15th April, 1980 for argument and both sides argued their respective cases—Mr. S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate for the employer and Shri B. Narsingh, Advocate for the workmen.

2. I have given in detail the chequered career of the case, on account of the fact that a point has been raised on behalf of the management that the reference being of the year 1975 in respect of a dispute of the year 1972 the claim of the workmen has become stale and so no relief can be granted to the workmen on such a stale claim. In support of this plea reliance is placed by Shri Mukherjee on a decision reported in 4 S.C.L.J. 2238—(Shafimar Works Ltd. and their workmen). The history of the case as narrated above shows that the workmen are not at all responsible for the delay caused in disposal of the case from 20th July, 1975 upto 15th April, 1980 when the case was finally heard. True the reference shows that the workmen's claim to be re-instated in their jobs since after the mining operations in the concerned colliery was restored in 1972. In the written statement filed by the workmen it has been clearly stated that after restoration of mining operations in the concerned colliery in July, 1972 the workmen approached the management for permission to resume their duties, that the management assured the workmen that they would be allowed to

resume their duties when mining operation would start picking up or in other words would gain momentum, that the mining operations could not start immediately due to rainy season as the colliery could not be made fit for mining operation due to flood, that when mining operation started in November/December, 1972, the management allowed some other workmen to work and did not allow the concerned workmen to resume their duties, that the Mandal Kendwadih Colliery in which the workmen were working was taken over by the Government on 30th January, 1973, that the concerned workmen approached the new management for permission to resume duty, as they were all permanent employees under Mandal Colliery, that the new management gave the assurance that the workmen concerned would be allowed to resume duty as soon as mining operation would start in full swing that as the new management delayed matters, the workmen through their union again approached the management, that the management then assured the union that after verifying old records those of the workmen who would be found to have been working on permanent basis under the old management would be allowed to resume their duties, that the workmen concerned traced out the old records such as 'B' form register, attendance register and produced the same before management, that even then the management put off the matter on some pretext or other and started recruiting new men, that when the old management suspended mining operations in 1971 services of the concerned workmen not having been terminated in any manner, the relationship of employer and employee continued not only with the old management but also with the new one after take over, and that the new management being the successor-in-interest of the previous employer is liable for not allowing the concerned workmen to resume their duties after nationalisation of the colliery with effect from 1st May, 1973. It is also not disputed that after the concerned workmen failed in their attempt to persuade the management to allow them to resume their duties conciliation proceedings between the parties started which having failed the appropriate Government made the reference. The aforesaid allegations of fact have not been specifically denied by the employer either in their original written statement or by a subsequent rejoinder. The case of the employer as per its written statement substantially is that there is no employer-employee relationship between the parties and that none of the concerned workmen being in employment when B.C.C.I. took over the colliery, there could not be any industrial dispute. The further case of the management in paragraph 14 of its written statement is that the colliery was under a receiver at the time of take over, that the previous employer and the receiver did not hand over all the records of the colliery, and that scanty records collected from the receiver failed to supply the required information regarding the concerned workmen. It is also alleged in the same paragraph of the written statement that as B.C.C.I. is not in a position to make any positive statement as to whether the concerned workmen had any lawful and justifiable claim for re-employment against its previous owner when the colliery was restarted in September, 1972 even assuming but not admitting that the workmen concerned had any legitimate claim against the old employer, B.C.C.I. could not be held liable for any omission or commission of the previous employer. This was the case of the management. The parties having agreed not to adduce any oral evidence except to rely on documentary evidence produced by them, and there being no specific denial to the allegations of fact made by the workmen in their written statement regarding their repeated approach to the management both old and new for permission to resume duties and the unnecessary delay caused in disposal of the case for which the workmen are not at all responsible, their claim can not be thrown out, as stale as contended by Shri Mukherjee. On the other hand the silence on the part of the management to contradict the statement of facts made in the written statement of the workmen would amount to admission of those facts by the management by implication. That apart no specific plea has been raised by the management in its written statement that the claim of the workmen is liable to be thrown out being a stale one. For these reasons I decide the point against the management.

3. Coming to the merit of the case it is worthwhile to refer to the actual language used in the reference which reads thus: "Whether the claim of the under-mentioned workmen that

they should have been given employment in the Mondal Kendwadhi Colliery of Messrs. B.C.C.L. P.O. Nawagarh, Dist. Dhanbad by the management of the colliery when mining operation in that colliery was re-started in the year 1972, is sustainable? If so to what relief are the said workmen entitled and from what date." In the schedule attached to the reference there is a list of 93 workmen who according to the reference claim the relief. The fate of these 93 workmen therefore depends upon the result of this case.

Before dealing with the rival contentions of the parties regarding the language used in the reference it is necessary to give the history of the case which is more or less admitted by the parties. The colliery in question was originally known as Mondal Kendwadhi Colliery and was under private ownership before its nationalisation. When the colliery was under private ownership according to the workmen concerned they were working in the colliery as workers on permanent basis and so there was relationship of employer and employee between the private owner and the workmen. This position is not admitted by the management although it is asserted by the workmen. The further admitted position is that it was during the period of private ownership, as the Private owner could not pay the dues payable for consumption of electric energy to work the mine, there was disconnection of electricity as a result whereof the working operation in the mine was stopped sometime in November, 1971. Necessarily therefore dues to suspension of mining operation the workmen concerned could not be employed and remained idle. The private owner however subsequently cleared up the electricity dues whereafter electric connection into the mine was restored and the management restarted mining operation although it took sometime to gain full momentum. While the mine was in this condition the Central Government took over the mine from 30-1-1973. Ultimately on 1-5-73 the mine vested in the Central Govt. and management thereof came to the hands of B.C.C.L. a public undertaking established by the Central Govt. After take over by the Central Govt. there was re-organisation of mines thus taken over. In course of re-organisation Mondal Colliery merged in Bararee Colliery. So by the time B.C.C.L. took up the management the mine in question was no longer known as Mondal Colliery but had become part of Barora Colliery. These broad facts are not in dispute between the parties except the fact that the concerned workmen were permanent employees in Mondal Colliery before suspension of mining operation in 1971 due to disconnection of electricity.

4. Both sides concede to the legal position that the tribunal must confine its adjudication to the points of dispute referred to in the reference and matters incidental thereto. The Tribunal is not entitled to enlarge the scope of the dispute but must confine its attention to the points specifically mentioned in the reference. This is a concession well established in law. See 39 F.L.J. 38 (Pottary Mazdoor Panchayat and The Perfect Pottery Co. Ltd. and others) and 1967 (1) L.L.J.-423 (Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company Ltd. and their workmen and others). Relying on this established position of law, Mr. Mukherjee for the management lays emphasis on the word "employment" used in the reference and argues that the very use of the word shows that the concerned workmen had no employment in the colliery in question before the starting of the dispute and that their claim for the 1st time to be employees in the colliery when mining operation restarted, would show that there existed no relationship of employer and employees between the parties prior to the raising of the dispute. According to Mr. Mukherjee there must be relationship of employer and employee prior to the dispute and that the dispute must relate to or must be connected with employment, or non-employment or the term of employment. For this reliance is placed on the definition of "Industrial Dispute" as given in Sec. 2(k) of the Act. It is said that when one claims for the 1st time an employment under an employer and the latter refuses to employ him it can not give rise to an industrial dispute under the Act and hence there can not be any reference over such a dispute under the Act.

It is true that when a dispute arises between an employer and an employee connected with his employment or re-employment or terms of employment an industrial dispute under the Act does arise. Consequently for a valid reference under the Act there must exist relationship of employer and employees between the parties prior to the reference. Even then the contention of Mr. Mukherjee is without any substance. The word "employment" used in the reference does not mean a claim for initial employment. It is the case of

the concerned workmen all along that they were permanent workers in the colliery when mining operations in the colliery stopped on account of non-supply of electricity and, that when electricity supply was resumed mining operations were restored. It is also the case of workmen that during the period mining operations were under suspension the workmen had to remain idle and that after mining operations were re-started the employer did not allow the workmen to resume their duties. Hence the dispute and consequent reference. This being the case of the workmen, the contention of Mr. Mukherjee is bound to be rejected because according to the workmen the relationship of employer and employee did exist between the parties before dispute started and that the relationship did not cease because mining operations remained suspended for sometime due to non-supply of electricity.

On the other hand Mr. D. Narsingh, for the workmen argues that the words used in the reference are "when mining operations in that colliery was restarted". That being so it can not be said that there was a closure of the business. Once a person is appointed in an undertaking as a permanent worker, he is stopped from working when there is either 'lay off' or 'lock out' or 'strike' or there is termination of his employment under law or there is closure of the business. In the absence of any of these, the relationship between the worker and his employer will continue to exist inspite of temporary suspension of work. The words used in the reference are "when the mining operations was restarted". It can not be said that there was closure. It is not also the case of any of the parties that the work stopped because there was "Lay off" or there was 'lock out' or there was strike. Such being the position if the workmen concerned successfully establish that they were permanent workers before mining operations were suspended due to non-supply of electricity they must be restored to their former position in the colliery when mining operations restarted. This contention of Mr. Narsingh appears to be sound. True in page (5) of the written statement of the workmen the word used in 'closure'. But reading the entire written statement of the workmen it must be held that the word 'closure' has been used to mean stoppage or suspension of mining operation for a temporary period due to non-supply of electricity. The word "closure" has been used not in the technical sense in which the word is used in legal parlance. The meaning of the word 'closure' used in the written statement has to be understood in the context in which it has been used. As stated earlier by use of the word "closure" the workmen understood it as temporary suspension of mining operation due to non-supply of electricity. The entire set of circumstances and facts have to be taken into account to find out if in fact there has been closure and the Tribunal is not confined to any particular fact or set of facts or circumstances. Closure always means winding up of the entire business. It should be final and irrevocable and not merely closing down the place of working. It has been held by S.C. in 34 F.J.R. 393-1969 S.C. 90 (Kalinga Tubes Limited vs. Their workmen) that "it is not correct to say that there can be closure of an undertaking only when there are financial difficulties and the undertaking becomes a losing concern. In a case of closure the employer does not merely close down the place of business but it closes the business itself finally and irrevocably and the closure is genuine and bonafide in the sense that it is a closure in fact and not a mere pretence of closure". Judging by the standard laid down by the S.C. it is not possible to agree with Mr. Mukherjee learned counsel for management that the case made by the workmen is one of closure and hence the reference is not sustainable. For the reasons given above I hold that there has been no closure of the business in the instant case and the relationship of employer and employee will be deemed to be continuing between the parties in case it is found that the concerned workmen were permanent employees in Mondal Colliery.

5. The main question for decision in the case therefore is if as claimed by the workmen they were working in permanent capacity in the colliery when mining operations were stopped for sometime during 1971-72 due to non-supply of electricity. On the point parties have not adduced any oral evidence. The case of the management is that it took over the colliery from 1-5-1973. So it is not in possession of old records and is not in a position to say what was the actual state of affairs when mining operations were suspended for want of electricity in 1971-72. Having said this the management has produced the P.F. Register and

attendance register in respect of the colliery after B.C.C.L. took over the management. On the basis of these documents it is shown that out of 93 workmen only names of 10 workmen are found in these registers. A chart has been prepared by the management on the basis of the two registers and on the basis of the chart it is argued by Shri Mukherjee that the case of the workmen is not proved. According to the chart only some of the 10 workmen have worked not for whole year but for some period only. This argument is untenable in law. Certainly the attendance register and bonus register will show if a particular workman has worked for a particular period or not. But absence of the name of a worker from such register will not be conclusive proof of the fact that he is not a permanent employee. Wage is paid on the basis of attendance register and a worker is entitled to P.F. if he is found to have worked for a prescribed period. Supposing a permanent worker has not worked for some days and so his name will not be found for those days in the attendance register. Similarly take a case of a permanent worker not having worked for the prescribed period in a quarter of a year. In that event the worker loses his provident fund and not his job unless his services are held to have been otherwise terminated according to law. So the two registers produced by the management and the chart prepared on their basis can not disapprove the case of the worker. On the other hand the workers rely on Form 'B' register which is maintained u/s. 48 of Indian Mines Act. A chart has been prepared on the basis of this register. This shows that out of 93 workmen mentioned in the reference the names of all appear in form 'B' register. It is not shown that services of any one of the workers have been terminated in any way. The form 'B' register is of the year 1970 and 1971. Mining operations stopped for some time in 1971 and were restarted in July, 1972. Some time thereafter the mine was nationalised and was taken over by the Central Government and kept under the management of a receiver. Ultimately on 1-5-73 the mine vested in the State Government and came under the management of B.C.C.L. The Form 'B' register from the date of take over is not available. It was for the management to produce it. This being the state of affairs it must be held that the workmen were permanent employees in Mondal Colliery, when mining operations were stopped for sometime in 1971-72. Consequently when mining operations restarted the workmen who were all permanent employees had a right to be permitted to resume their duties. This was not done by the private management. The workers while agitating the grievance there was take over of the mine and ultimately the mine vested in Central Govt. and came under the management of B.C.C.L. True by the time B.C.C.L. came the workmen were not in duty. But that would make no difference in the position. The plea of the management that the workmen not being in employment when B.C.C.L. took over the management, B.C.C.L. is not bound to provide them with employment in the mine is not sustainable in law. If the workmen were permanent employees in the colliery when mining operations stopped due to non-supply of electricity which does not amount to closure, their right to be restarted to duty will remain unaffected and they would be entitled to reinstatement when mining operations were restarted. There is nothing to show that the employment of the workmen were terminated according to law. The legal right of the workmen to re-employment subsists even after nationalisation of the mine, and vesting of the mine in the Central Government and taking over of the management B.C.C.L., u/s. 14 of Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. Since there has been no termination of services of the workmen before nationalisation they shall be deemed to be in employment in the colliery in question on the appointed day under the Nationalisation Act. So u/s. 14(1) of the aforesaid Act they shall become on and from the appointed day employees of the Central Government or of the Government company namely B.C.C.L. in which the right title and interest of the colliery in question have vested under that Act and shall hold office or service in the colliery with the same right to pension, gratuity and other matters as would have been admissible to them if the right in question in such colliery had not been transferred or vested in the Central Government or the Government company like B.C.C.L. Such being the position of law and it having been held that the workmen shall be deemed to be in service as workmen under Industrial Disputes Act in colliery in question which vested in the Government company namely B.C.C.L. they are entitled to continue as workmen under B.C.C.L. since the appointed day i.e. 1-5-73 under the nationalisation Act. The workmen being deemed to be in service on 1-5-73 or

immediately before that and their having been no termination of service under law they shall be entitled to back wages at least from 1-5-73 till they are re-instated. See 37 I.L.R.-144- (Workmen concerned represented by the Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union and Bharat Coking Coal Limited and others) and 7 S.C.L.J.-829-(Bihar State Road Transport Corporations and State of Bihar). Mr. Mukherjee's contention that since mining operation was stopped for sometime due to non-supply of electricity. Such stoppage of mining operation shall be taken to be closure of business has been negatived. So his contention that the workmen concerned will only be entitled to the benefits of Sec. 25 FFF of the Act from the private management before nationalisation stands rejected. The decision reported in 42 F.L.R.-450 (Kalinga Tubes Ltd., Choudwar-Vs-State of Orissa and others) relied upon by Mr. Mukherjee has absolutely no application to a case like this as there has been no closure at all. The workmen being deemed to be in service on 1-5-73 or immediately before that and there having been no termination of their services before the appointed day, under law they are entitled to reinstatement and consequently to full back wages since 1-5-73 till the date of their reinstatement because normal rule is entitlement to full back wages in the event of reinstatement. The question that in the meantime the employer has engaged new workers is of no consideration.

6. As a last resort it is argued by Mr. Mukherjee that the Colliery in which the workmen claim to have been working in 1971-when the mining operations were stopped did not exist on the day B.C.C.L. took over management. Therefrom according to Mr. Mukherjee the management can not be held to be under any obligation to re-instate the workmen. This argument is based on the pleading of the management in paragraph 3 of the written statement which reads thus : "That on the date of reference the B.C.C.L. Ltd. had no colliery with the name of Mondal Kendwadih Colliery. The Mondal's Kendwadih Colliery had been merged in Barora Colliery long before that date." It is really strange that resort is taken such a plea. As has been stated above after nationalisation there were re-organisations of Coal Mines in particular areas and in course of such re-organisation Mondal's Kendwadih Colliery merged in Barora Colliery. That does not mean that the colliery in which the workmen were working in 1971 ceased to exist. The property is still existing though under a different name. The workmen claim enforcement of their right against the employer in respect of that property. B.C.C.L. is the successor-in-interest of Mondal Colliery. When the colliery still exists though under a different name and B.C.C.L. is the successor-in-interest of the private owner of that colliery having stopped into the shoes of the previous private owner, merely because B.C.C.L. has given a different name to the colliery can it be said that the workmen will be deprived of their right with which law has clothed them? To me the argument of Mr. Mukherjee that as Mondal's Kandwadih Colliery does not exist, the workers can not have any remedy against B.C.C.L. is not at all tenable and is therefore rejected.

In the result therefore I hold that the claim of the workmen named in the schedule attached to the reference for re-employment in Mondal Kendwadih Colliery when the colliery restarted mining operation in November/December, 1972 is sustainable, and that the present management namely Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited as successor-in-interest of the previous employer is liable for the claim of the concerned workmen for re-employment after take over and nationalization of Mondal Kendwadih Colliery. I further hold that B.C.C.L. is liable to re-instate all the concerned workmen in their original posts with continuity of service and that the workmen concerned are entitled to full back wages and other emoluments from 1st May, 1973 till the date of their re-instatement or re-employment. The reference is answered accordingly.

Let a copy of the award be sent to Central Government.

B. K. RAY, Presiding Officer

[No. I-20012/144/73-I r II/D III(A)]

S.O. 1476.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Digwadih Colliery of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 28th April, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1 AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 38 of 1978

(Ministry's Order No. L-20012/163/78-D. III(A), dated the 13th October, '78)

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Digwadih Colliery of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen

APPEARANCES :

For the Management—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.
For the Workman—Shri B. D. Paswan, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dhanbad, the 24th April, 1980

AWARD

The challenge in this case by the workman is to the order of dismissal of his services by the Management. The dispute therefore relates to the claim of the workman for re-instatement. The reference made to this Tribunal by the appropriate Government reads thus :

"Whether the action of the management of Digwadih Colliery of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad in dismissing Shri Ganesh Rai, Shifter, from service with effect from 19th January, 1978 is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

After receipt of the reference parties have been noticed and they have filed their respective written statements.

The case of the management is as follows :—The concerned workman was to work in A shift duty commencing from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. on 30-7-1977. The workman during his duty period was deputed to lower a real of haulage rope under supervision of Heavy Tindal supervisor. The workman got his attendance marked on that day. In spite of this he did not actually join his duty. He was searched for and not found from 9 a.m. till the end of the shift. Even though the workman did not do any work on that day i.e. on 30-7-1977, he never got his attendance marked in the attendance register cancelled. For such dereliction of duty the workman was served with a charge sheet on 25-8-1977 and explanation was called for from him. In the explanation submitted by the workman he said that he was actually on duty on 30-7-1977, but according to him at about 12 Noon on that day he felt ill and so he spoke to his co-workers about his inability to work and left duty. This explanation of the workman was not accepted by the management which on the charge-sheet served on the workman conducted a domestic enquiry. In this domestic enquiry the workman participated and there was no violation of principles of natural justice. All the witnesses in the enquiry were examined in the presence of the workman who was given full opportunity to cross-examine the witness. In the said enquiry, the workman was also given opportunity

to adduce evidence in support of his defence. On completion of the enquiry the officer who was conducting it submitted a report finding the workman guilty. This report was accepted by the management and necessarily the competent authority passed the impugned order of dismissal against the workman with effect from 19th January, 1978 by letter dated 11-1-1978.

The case of the worker as made out in paragraph 3 and 4 of the written statement is that he was on duty throughout on 30-7-1977 and never left the work as alleged. No challenge to the fairness of the domestic enquiry has been made by the workman in the written statement. In paragraph 5 and 6 of the written statement the workman has taken a plea that on account of previous grudge he was dismissed. According to him prior to the impugned order of dismissal he had been dismissed by the management. But on the intervention of the authorities concerned he was re-instated. It was on account of this the management bore a grudge and dismissed him subsequently on a false plea.

In the re-joinder filed by the management it has been admitted that as a matter of fact the workman had been dismissed on a previous occasion. There was a Group Grievance Committee set up by the management at the relevant time. This committee consisted of representatives of the management as well as of the workers. On the earlier occasion when the workman had been dismissed, his case was taken up by the aforesaid Group Grievance Committee which exonerated the worker and recommended for his re-instatement. It was according to this recommendation the workman was re-instated but not at the instance of the authorities as claimed by the workman. The management never bore a grudge on account of this and so the case of the workman that he has been dismissed again due to previous grudge on a false plea is not true.

Ext. M-1 is the recommendation of the Group Grievance Committee, Ext. M-2 is the charge-sheet in the present case served upon the workman, Ext. M-2/a is the explanation of the workman to the charge sheet, Ext. M-3 are the papers relating to the proceedings of the domestic enquiry including the depositions recorded therein, Ext. M-4 is the report of the officer who conducted the domestic enquiry and found the workman guilty, Ext. M-5 is the letter of dismissal and Ext. M-6 is the copy of the certified standing order. These documents have been marked as exhibits on admission by the parties.

M.W.-1 is the only witness examined on behalf of the management in course of the hearing. He deposes that on 30-7-1977 he was a doctor. He says that at about 12.00 Noon on 30-7-1977 the workman attended the dispensary with a complaint that he was suffering from Light Cough. On this complaint according to the evidence of the Doctor he gave a prescription which shows that it was for Light Cough from which the workman was suffering on 30-7-1977.

The only witness examined for the workman in the case is workman himself as M.W.-1. In his deposition he denies to have given any explanation to the charge-sheet served upon him. He also denies the statement contained in paragraph 3 and 4 of the written statement to the effect that he was on duty on that relevant date throughout. He does not admit the case of the management that he was re-instated in his service on an earlier occasion due to the intervention of Group Grievance Committee.

This is all the evidence led by the parties. The papers relating to the domestic enquiry which have been marked as Ext. M-3 show that the concerned workman took part in the enquiry. Nothing has been shown to have been done in the course of domestic enquiry, to the prejudice of the workman. There being as challenge to the fairness of the domestic enquiry, on the materials on record, I hold that the said enquiry has been fair and proper and there has been no violation of principles of natural justice.

So far the merit of the case is concerned the charge-sheet Ext. M-2 shows that the workman was charged for not doing his duty on 30-7-1977 although he got his attendance marked in the attendance register for the day. In the explanation Ext. M-2/a which the workman now disowns it has been stated that the workman on the relevant day suffered from diarrhoea and so not being able to continue to work he left the place. In paragraph 3 and 4 of the statement the case of the workman is that he was on duty throughout on 30-7-1977. This statement also is now disowned by the workman. No convincing explanation has

been given by the workman why he has made two contradictory statements one in his explanation to the chargesheet and the other in the written statement even though his attention was drawn to them. Further the Doctor's evidence and the prescription granted by him completely demolishes the case of diarrhoea as made out in the explanation. In face of Ext. M-1 the minutes of the meeting of the Group Grievance Committee, the case of the workman that he was re-instated in service on earlier occasion through the intervention of the authorities can not be accepted. The evidence led by the parties in this case both oral and documentary completely belies the cases of the workman and establishes management's case beyond all doubt. It must, therefore be held on the evidence and other materials placed before me by the parties that the workman was to join duty from 8 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. on 30-7-1977, that on that day although he got his attendance marked in the attendance register, he absented himself from duty without any reasonable cause and that thereafter he was liable to be proceeded against by the management under the provisions of the Standing Order Ext. M-6. I further hold that the explanation given by the workman to the chargesheet and statement made by him in paragraph 3 and 4 of the written statement are false. This conclusion of mine is fortified by the evidence of the doctor M.W-1 and the prescription granted by him. The management has established that there has been a fair domestic enquiry into the allegation of charge against the workman. There is nothing to show that the domestic enquiry is perverse or as in any way faulty. According to me the management has fully established its case and the order of dismissal of the workman is fully justified. The workman therefore is not entitled to any relief.

The reference is answered accordingly. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for information.

B. K. RAY, Presiding Officer.
[No. L-20012/163/78-D.III(A)]

S.O. 1477.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Manki Colliery of Central Coalfields Limited, Post Office Khilari, District Ranchi and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 29th April, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) DHANBAD
Reference No. 21 of 1979

In the matter of an industrial dispute under S. 10 (1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Manki Colliery of Central Coalfields Limited, Post Office Khilari, District Ranchi.

AND

Their workmen

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers—Shri T. P. Choudhury, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dhanbad, 24th April, 1980

AWARD

This is a reference under S. 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Central Government by its notification No. L-20012/173/78-D.II(A) dated 4th April, 1979 has referred this dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication on the following terms :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Manki colliery of Central Coalfields Limited, Post office

Khilari, District Ranchi in reducing the rates of wages for work done on weekly day of rest (Sundays from 2 times to 14 times of the normal wages from 1st September, 1975 is justified? If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled?”

The workmen in this reference are represented by the Organising Secretary of Coalfields Labour Union, Manki colliery Branch, district Ranchi. Manki colliery is a small mine located in the interior of Ranchi district whose management was taken over by the Central Government Ordinance on 31-1-73 and later nationalised with effect from 1-5-73. According to the workmen they used to work on sundays or weekly days of rest on single wage for that day and one day rest with wages. Such rest days used to be accumulated and adjusted along with their leave. From April, 1973 the management started paying twice the rate of wages for sundays and a single D.A. On representation from the union the management agreed to pay twice the basic wages and twice D.A. to all workmen for work on sundays. The management agreed that in future they would pay the double the rate of basic wages and D.A. to all the workmen who work on sundays. For this graceful attitude on the part of the management the workmen did not demand any arrear for period prior to 1-8-1974. From 1-8-1974 for one year the workmen used to receive double the rate of wages for working on sundays and double the D.A. In the neighbouring collieries also the system prevalent was that the workmen used to receive double the normal wages for working on sundays. The workmen of Manki colliery received from the management double the normal wages for working on sundays for a period of two years when from September, 1975 the management started paying 14 times the normal wages to the workmen who used to be engaged on sundays. The workmen took up their cause with the management but the management refused to consider the demand and the union raised an industrial dispute and since the conciliation efforts failed, this reference was made.

According to the management the private owners paid single normal wages to the workmen for working on sundays without giving any compensatory rest days. This system continued till March 1973. This Manki colliery was being worked for six days in a week. In accordance with the Labour Appellate Tribunal award the workers called upon to work on weekly rest days were to be paid at 14 times their normal wages together with a compensatory day of rest. But the local authority in connivance with the labour leaders and without any reference to the higher authorities started paying wages for work on sundays at double the basic plus single D.A. from April, 1973. This system continued up to July 1974 when again the local management started making payment for work on sundays at the rate of twice the ordinary rate of wages which continued upto 5-7-75. No compensatory day of rest was allowed to the workers at any time. When this matter came to the notice of the higher management, it was decided to depute Internal Audit to check the mal-practices and the practice was discontinued w.e.f. 6-7-75. According to the management Rastriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh and the Indian National Mines workers Federation had taken up the matter of payment of weekly rest days and a settlement was arrived at on 18-7-75 between the management and the aforesaid two unions. The Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry also considered the matter in a meeting held in October 1976 and a decision was taken that where the mine work for six days in a week and observe a general rest day on the 7th day, the workers called upon to work on such rest days would be paid 14 times of their normal wages. It was further laid down that if the workers were already getting wages at a higher rate, that rate would continue in case of such workers. During the conciliation stage it was sought to be made out by the workmen that the management had paid O.T. (overtime) at the rate of double the rate of basic wages and D.A. upto August 1975. The employers contention was that it was not the case of O.T. payment. At the conciliation stage it was also argued that under the circular issued by the employers the rate of sunday wages at twice the basic wage was protected. The management against this has contended that the workmen could not be paid anything against the settlement dated 18-7-75. In short the management's contention had been that the local management of Manki colliery had been paying to the workmen at double the rate without any authority from the superior officers and in collusion with the local trade union leaders.

It will appear from the above that there is no dispute between the parties with regard to the facts of the case. It is admitted position that at the time when the amount of wages for weekly rest days was reduced from double to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of the normal wages, the local management had been paying at double the rates for the past two years. MW. 1, Shri Nagendra Prasad Singh has said that till March 1973 there had been single rate of payment for sunday workings and from April 1973 double the basic rate plus single D.A. for sundays workings was introduced which continued upto July 1974. After that upto 5-7-75 there was double the rate and double the D.A. but no weekly rest. According to him workmen had demanded double the wages for sundays and the Arbitrators gave their award on 9-2-75. Thereafter he had gone to Manki colliery to check up the matter and when he noticed that the colliery had been paying to the workmen for working a sunday at double the normal rate against the terms of settlement dated 9-2-75 he stopped payment at that rate from 6-7-75.

W.W. 1, Shri Hiren Kumar Chakravorty has traced the history of payment as was made to the workmen of Manki colliery. He is the Organising Secretary of the Coalfield Labour Union. As I have said there is no difference between the parties on facts.

Now let us look into the documentary evidence. Ext. M1 is photostate copy of the award 9-2-1975. Ext. M2 is the photostate copy of the original circular issued by the management of Central Coalfields Ltd. on the basis of the award. Ext. M3 is another circular dated 23-7-1975. Ext. M4 is the photostate copy of the settlement dated 18-2-1975. Ext. M5 is the attested copy of the standing order dated 20-3-1964. On behalf of the workmen, there is Ext. W.1 which is wage sheet for 4-3-1973.

Now Ext. M1 which is an award dated 9-2-1975. The decision may be quoted as follows :

- All regular workers who are called to work on the established weekly rest days, whether Sunday or any other day of the week, would be paid one and half times of their normal wages for work put in by them on such days.
- Where, however, the workers are already getting their wages at a rate higher than one and half times for working on such days, this rate would continue.
- This award would come into immediate effect.

Ext. M3 is dated 23-7-1975. This contains three decisions which are quoted below :

- The workers of the taken over collieries/units of CMAL in the field who may be called upon to work on their established weekly rest days, whether Sunday or any other day of the week would be paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of the normal wages for work put in by them on such days.
- Where, however, the workers are already getting their wages at a rate higher than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times for working on such weekly rest days that rate would continue.
- The above decision would take effect from 9-2-1975 and the arrears due to the workers in this respect will be assessed and paid to them as soon as possible.

The combined reading of these two documents will show that the workers were to be paid at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the normal wages for work put in by them on rest days. But wherever the workers were already getting their wages at a rate higher than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times for working on such weekly rest days, that rate will continue. It means that by virtue of the settlement and circular issued by the Central Coalfields Limited the workers who were getting at double the rate were authorised by the settlement to get at the same rate. In this case for about two years prior to this settlement the workers were receiving wages at double the normal rate for working on Sundays. Ordinarily even after the settlement they should have continued to receive at double the rate. But the management abruptly stopped it from 1st September 1975. The only reason advanced for doing so is that the management of Manki Colliery in collusion with the labour union paid at double the rate for working on weekly rest days. So far evidence goes there is no proof of collusion or dishonesty on the part of the local officers of the colliery. It has not been shown that the management of Manki colliery should have taken instructions from the superior officers in making such payment. No

rules of procedure has been placed before me. Obviously, the local management of the colliery thought that they were competent to allow double the rate to their workmen for working on weekly rest days. Moreover, such a system existed in their neighbouring colliery. In any case the system of double payment continued for two years in Manki colliery when it was abruptly stopped. The management therefore should have considered this aspect and since it is not against the settlement dated 9-2-1975. I see no reason why the management should not have allowed it. After all the management of Manki colliery would be deemed to be Agent of the owner (Central Coalfields Ltd.) and therefore in making double payment the management of Manki colliery was only doing it on behalf of the owner. Since the owner is bound by the action of the Agent, the workers of Manki colliery cannot be allowed to suffer for anything wrong done by the Agent.

Thus, considering every aspects of the case, I have to hold that the action of the management of Manki colliery of Central Coalfields Limited, Post office Khalaria, District Ranchi in reducing the rates of wages for work done on weekly day of rest (Sundays) from 2 times to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of the normal wages from 1st September, 1975 is not justified. Consequently, the workers are entitled to the difference between $1\frac{1}{2}$ times and 2 times in their wages for work done by them on weekly day of rest (Sundays) from 1st September, 1975.

This is my award.

J. P. SINGH, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012/175/78-D.III(A)]

S. H. S. IYER, Desk Officer

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 8th May, 1980

S.O. 1478.—In the Schedule to the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. L-38012/1/79-DIV(A) dated the 22nd November, 1979 published vide S.O. No. 4018 in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3(ii) dated the 15th December, 1979, for "20th September, 1976" read "10th September, 1976".

[No. L-38012(1)/79-DIV(A)]

NAND LAL, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 मई, 1980

क्र.सं. 1479.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय में मजदूरी संदाय अधिनियम 1936 (1936 का 4) के उपबन्धों का विस्तार जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य में रेल, खान, खदान बायु परिवहन सेवा और तेल क्षेत्रों के अधीन किसी औद्योगिक स्थापन को मजदूरी के संदाय तक किया जाना चाहिए—

ध्यान: अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 24 के साथ पठित धारा 1 की उपधारा (5) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, अपने ऐसा करने के आशय की सूचना उन सभी व्यक्तियों को जानकारी के लिए देती है जिनके उसमें प्रभावित होने की संभावना है, और इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से चार मास के अवसान के पूर्व जो भी आपत्तियाँ या मुद्दाव इस बाबत किसी भी व्यक्ति से प्राप्त होंगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार उन पर विचार करेगी।

[सं. एस-31012(7)/79-उच्च सू. (पी. डब्ल्यू.)]

अशोक नारायण, उप सचिव (प्रशा.)

New Delhi, the 8th May, 1980

S.O. 1479.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936) should be extended to the payment of wages to any industrial establishment under the railways, mine, quarry, air transport services and oil fields in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

Now, therefore, the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 1 read with

section 24 of the said Act, hereby gives notice of its intention to do so for information to all persons likely to be affected thereby, and any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person in this respect before the expiry of four months from the date of the publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

[No. S-31012(7)/79-WC(PW)]
ASHOK NARAYAN, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 मई, 1980

क्रा० आ० 1480 —पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकार ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) के अनुसरण में श्रीमती आर० घोष के स्थान पर श्री पी० रॉय, निदेशक, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (चिकित्सा लाभ) योजना, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को चिकित्सा प्रमुखता परिषद् में उस राज्य में प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए नामनिर्दिष्ट किया है;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 2980, दिनांक 26 जुलाई, 1976 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में “(संघित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) के अधीन नामनिर्दिष्ट)”, शेषक के नीचे मद 23 के सामने प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

“श्री पी० रॉय, निदेशक,
कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (चिकित्सा लाभ) योजना,
पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार, कलकत्ता।”

[स० यू०-16012/10/77-एच० आई]]

New Delhi, the 9th May, 1980

S.O. 1480.—Whereas the State Government of West Bengal has, in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), nominated Shri P. Roy Director, Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Scheme, Government of West Bengal to represent that State on the Medical Benefit Council in place of Shrimati, R. Ghosh;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 2980, dated the 26th July, 1976, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading “(nominated by the State Governments concerned under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10)”, for the entry against item 23, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

“Shri P. Roy, Director,
Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Scheme,
Government of West Bengal.
Calcutta.”

[No. U-16012/10/77-HI]

नई दिल्ली, 14 मई, 1980

क्रा० आ० 1481.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 88 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए हिल्मुस्तान ऐरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड (लखनऊ डिबीएस) लखनऊ के नियमित कर्मचारियों को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन में इस अधिसूचना के सरकारी गजट में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 जून, 1980 तक, जिसमें यह दिन भी सम्मिलित है, की अवधि के लिए छूट देना है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अर्थात् :—

- (1) पूर्वोक्त कारखाना, जिसमें कर्मचारी नियोजित हैं, एक रजिस्टर रखेगा, जिसमें छूट प्राप्त कर्मचारियों के नाम और पदभित्तित दिखाए जायेंगे ;
- (2) इस छूट के होते हुए भी, कर्मचारी उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन ऐसी प्रगतिप्राप्त प्राप्त करने रहेंगे, जिनका पाने के लिए वे इस अधिसूचना द्वारा दी गई छूट के प्रवृत्त होने की तारीख से पूर्व सदन अधिदायों के आधार पर हकदार हो जाते ;
- (3) छूट प्राप्त अवधि के लिए यदि कोई अधिदाय पहले ही किए जा चुके हों तो वे वापिस नहीं किये जायेंगे ;
- (4) उक्त कारखाने का नियोजक, उस अवधि की श्रावत जिसके दौरान उस कारखाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् “उक्त अवधि” कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियाँ ऐसे प्ररूप में और ऐसी विशिष्टियाँ सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उसे उक्त अवधि की श्रावत देनी थी ;
- (5) निगम द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 15 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी :—
 - (i) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अवधि की श्रावत दी गई किसी विवरणों का विशिष्टियों का स्थापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ; या
 - (ii) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथाप्रवर्तित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख उक्त अवधि के लिए रखे गए थे या नहीं; या
 - (iii) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिए गए उन फायदों को, जिसके प्रतिफल स्वरूप इस अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नकद में और यन्त्र रूप में पाने का हकदार बना हुआ है या नहीं ; या
 - (iv) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अवधि के दौरान, जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में अधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किन्हीं उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं ;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिए यणक्त होगा :—

- (क) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक से अपेक्षा करता कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है ;
- (ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक के अधिभागाधीन किसी कारखाने स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उसके प्रभारी से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजक और मजदूरों के संवाय से सम्बन्धित ऐसे लेखा, बहिया और अन्य दस्तावेज ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करे और उनकी परीक्षा करने दे, या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं ; या

- (ग) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक की, उसके अधिकर्ता या सेवक की, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जो ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में पाया जाए, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्तिपूर्ण कारण है कि वह कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना ; या

- (घ) ऐसे कानूनाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखाबही या अन्य दस्तावेज की नकल तैयार करना या उसमें उद्धरण देना।

[संख्या एम-38014/44/78-एच०आई०]

हंस राज छहब्रा, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th May, 1980

S.O. 1481.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby exempts regular employees of the Hindustan Aeronautic Limited (Lucknow Division), Lucknow from the operation of the said Act for a period from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette upto and inclusive of the 30th June, 1980.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (1) The aforesaid factory wherein the employees are employed shall maintain a register showing the names and designations of the exempted employees;
- (2) Notwithstanding this exemption, the employees shall continue to receive such benefits under the said Act to which they might have become entitled to on the basis of the contributions paid prior to the date from which exemption granted by this notification operates ;
- (3) The contributions for the exempted period, if already paid, shall not be refunded;
- (4) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulation, 1950;
- (5) Any Inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act, or other Official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of—
 - (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 for the said period ; or
 - (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period ; or
 - (iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification ; or
 - (iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act has been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory ;

be empowered to—

- (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
- (b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found incharge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other Official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
- (c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises, or any person whom the said Inspector or other Official has

reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee ; or

- (d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

[No. S-38014/44/78-HI]

HANS RAJ CHHABRA, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 13th May, 1980

SO. 1482.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Arbitrator in the industrial dispute between the employer in relation to the management of Western Coalfields Limited, Pench Area, P.O. Parasia, District Chhindwara and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 8th May, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI H. G. BHAVE, REGIONAL LABOUR COMMISSIONER (CENTRAL) & ARBITRATOR, BOMBAY

Reference No. 3 of 1979

In the matter of Industrial dispute between the management of Western Coalfields Ltd., Pench Area, P.O. Parasia, Distt. Chhindwara (M.P.) and their workmen represented by Madhya Pradesh Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (INTUC), Chandametta, relating to categorisation of Shri Sk. Hussain and 3 others.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers—Shri C. L. Jaiswal, Personnel Officer.

On behalf of Workmen—Shri S. S. Bhardwaj, Secretary.

State : Madhya Pradesh

Industry : Coal Mining

AWARD

The authorities of the Western Coalfields Ltd., Pench Area and Madhya Pradesh Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (INTUC) signed an agreement on 20-1-1979 under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 read with Rule 7 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 agreeing to refer the dispute for my arbitration under the Act. Accordingly, the Central Government referred the following dispute for my arbitration vide their Order No. L-22013(2)/79-D.IV(B) dated the 9th February, 1979 published in the relevant Gazette of India.

"Whether the action of the management of Western Coalfields Limited, Pench Area in putting S/Shri Sk. Hussain, Mohd. Sabbir Khan, Nilkanth and Nanhu in Cat. I is justified? If not, to what relief the said 4 workmen are entitled?"

2. According to the terms of the written agreement, the Award was to be given within a period of two months or within such further time as extended by a mutual agreement between the parties in writing. The time limit was last extended on 28-3-1980 till 30-6-1980.

3. Both the parties filed their written statements. During the course of hearing on 29-11-1979, the union has produced 4 witnesses who have been examined and cross-examined. The employers wanted time to produce two witnesses. Final hearing of the case was posted to 17-4-1980 at Nagpur. Before the matter could proceed further, the parties have entered into a compromise over the matter on 15-4-1980 and filed the same before me at Nagpur on 17-4-1980 praying for an award in terms of the said compromise.

4. I have gone through the terms of the settlement and am of the opinion that the terms are fair and reasonable. A copy of the Memorandum of Settlement is enclosed as part of this Award as 'Annexure 'A'. I find from the settlement that the four involved workmen have affixed their signatures to it as witnesses.

5. In the result, I make my award in terms of the Memorandum of Settlement referred to above.

6. Before parting with the case, I would like to record my appreciation of the full co-operation received from both the parties.

Bombay,

Dated, the 30th April, 1980.

H. G. BHAVI, Arbitrator

[No. L-22013(2)/79-D.IV(B)]

ANNEXURE 'A'
MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT
(Form 'H')
See Rule 58

PARTIES :

Representing Management—1. Shri B. R. Harne, Dy. Chief Mining Engineer, Central Main Stores, Western Coalfields Ltd., Pench Area, P.O. Parasia, Dist. Chhindwara (MP).

2. Shri C. L. Jaiswal, Personnel Officer, Western Coalfields Ltd., Pench Area, P.O. Parasia, Dist. Chhindwara (MP).

Representing Union—1. Shri S. S. Bhardwai, Secretary, M.P.R.K.K. 1. Sangh (INTUC), P.O. Chandametta, Dist. Chhindwara (M.P.).

2. Shri Mohd. Nizam, Secretary, M.P.R.K.K.M. Sangh (INTUC), Central Main Stores Branch, P.O. Chandametta.

SHORT RECITAL OF THE CASE

The M.P.R.K.K.M. Sangh (INTUC), Chandametta raised an Industrial dispute demanding clerical Gr. III of NCWA II as Store Issuer to M/s. S. K. Hussain, Mohd. Sabbir Khan, Nilkanth and Nanhoo, all Cat. I Mazdoor of Central Main Stores.

Vide Arbitration agreement dated 20-1-1979, the parties had jointly referred the dispute for the arbitration of Shri H. G. Bhav, R.L.C. (C) Bombay under Sec. 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Subsequently, the parties held discussions on the dispute and have settled the dispute on the following terms :

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

1. It was agreed by the management to regularise these four workers as under :

(i) M/s. Hussain, Nilkanth and Mohd. Sabbir Khan will be regularised as Store Issuer in Clerical Gr. III of NCWA II with effect from 1-1-1980.

(ii) Shri Nanhoo will be regularised as Cat. II Mazdoor with effect from 1-1-1980.

2. This is in full and final settlement of the dispute.

The parties agree to file this compromise settlement before Shri H. G. Bhav, R.L.C. (C) Bombay, the Hon'ble Arbitrator with request for giving an Award in terms of the settlement.

Representing Union	Representing management
Sd/-	Sd/-
(S. S. BHARDWAJ)	(B. R. HARNF)
Sd/-	(C. L. JAISWAL)
(MOHD. NIZAM)	Sd/-
Witness : I agree :	
Sd/-	
(MOHD. SABBIR KHAN)	
Sd/-	
(Sk. HUSSAIN)	
(Nilkanth) (Nanhoo)	
Parasia, dt. 15-4-1980.	

S.O. 1483.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad in the industrial dispute between the employer in relation to the management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Ramagundam Division IV, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 9th May, 1980.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT HYDERABAD

Industrial Dispute No. 19 of 1979

BETWEEN

Workmen of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd, Ramagundam Division-IV, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.

AND

The Management of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Ramagundam Division-IV, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.

APPEARANCES :

Sri A. Lakshmana Rao, Advocate—for the Workman.

Sarvashri K. Srinivasa Murthy and K. Satyanarayana Rao, Advocates—for the Management.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-21011(14)/79-D.IV(B) dt. 22-10-1979 has referred under Section 7A and 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act to this Tribunal for adjudication a dispute between the Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited and its Workmen framing the necessary issue in the schedule of that order.

2. The issue referred is :—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the Divisional Superintendent, Ramagundam Division. IV, Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Godavari Khani in fixing the probation period for one year of Shri M. Papaiah, Gr. I Mechanic of Open Cast Project Area, Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh is justified. If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

3. The said reference has been numbered as I.D. 19 of 1979 by this Tribunal and notices have been issued to the parties concerned. The parties are represented before me by their respective counsel.

4. The facts of this case lie in a short compass and are not in dispute. The workman concerned is Sri M. Papaiah. He was appointed as Grade-II Mechanic in Ramagundam Open-cast Project of the Singareni Collieries Company by an order dated 16-7-1975 and he joined duty on 22-7-1975. On completion of 3 months period of probation he was confirmed on 22-10-1975. He along with some other mechanics was promoted as Grade-I Mechanic with effect from 1-10-1977. In that promoted post he was placed on probation for a period of one year. After this one year's period he was confirmed in the said post of Grade-I with effect from 1-10-1978 by an order dated 9-1-1979.

5. The case of the workman as per the claims statement is that under the Company's Standing Orders, the Management could place him on probation for a period of 3 months only but it placed number of employees on probation for periods exceeding 3 months and this action of the Management is causing injustice to the workmen and it is not open to the Management to place an employee on probation at its sweet will and pleasure on the ground that 3 months period is not sufficient and that would amount to arbitrary exercise of powers. It is also averred in the claims statement that at the time of original appointment only the Management can place an employee on probation but not at the time of subsequent promotion and this action of the Management involves a principle affecting adversely the interests of a number of employees and therefore the Management should

be directed not to place an employee on probation for more than 3 months and the present action of the Management should be declared as illegal, improper, unjustified and perverse.

6. In its written statement the Management submits that in all cases of promotion the Management has been placing employees on probation over and above 6 months and there is no injustice caused to the employees if they are placed on probation for a period of 6 months to one year depending upon the nature of work to be done in the higher posts and there would be no adverse affect to their substantive post in the lower cadre and the period of probation would depend on the work to be held. It is also stated that this Petitioner is interested himself and he cannot agitate in this dispute the alleged interests of other employees. It is contended that the Management has discretionary right to confirm or reject the probationer on promotion and that right cannot be restricted and the reference itself is therefore illegal.

7. In support of their respective claims, the workman concerned and the Executive Engineer at Godavari Khani of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., are examined as W.W. 1 and M.W. 1 respectively.

8. As stated the facts are not in dispute and the issue involved is simple, namely, whether the action of the Management in placing this workman on probation of one year on promotion as Grade-I Mechanic is justified.

9. It would appear that this dispute is more of academic interest at this stage as this employee is already confirmed in the promoted post and also as there would be no monetary loss to this employee because of the fixing of the probation period as one year. From the evidence it appears that the increments are given in the month of January only and to earn that increment one should have service of 6 months by first January. That means if a person is appointed between January and July he gets his increment by next first January and if he is appointed between July and December months, he will get his increment not by that January 1st but by first January of the second year because a minimum service of 6 months for earning an increment is a must. Though the workman in his evidence appeared at one stage to be under an impression that he would have got an increment by first January, 1978 if the probation period was 3 months only, that submission was on the mistaken impression that he would have got 6 months service by first January, 1978 in the promoted post. He was appointed in that promoted post in October, 1977 only. Therefore by first January, 1978 he would not be having 6 months service. So he would get the increment only by first January, 1979. Even as it is, in fact he got his increment by first January, 1979. What he tries to say is that he was interviewed for promotion in the month of February, 1977 and if he was promoted by June atleast he would have got that increment by first January, 1978 and because his promotion was made in October, 1977 he could not get his increment by that first January. His grievance thus appears to be that he ought to have been promoted in February, 1977 itself. The evidence of M.W. 1 shows that there were no vacancies and also as there was no necessity for immediate promotion, in usual course the promotion of this workman took place in October, 1977 only. The workman cannot have any right to have a promoted post even before his actual promotion. If the requirements of the Company and the vacancies position made his promotion in October, 1977 only, any grievance of this workman regarding the probation period in promoted post can be on that appointment only in October, 1977. The dispute referred is regarding the period of probation fixed for him on promotion and not regarding his claim for an earlier promotion. Therefore the hypothetical submission of the workman that had he been promoted between February and July months and had there been probation of 3 months, he would have got an increment by first January, 1978 is besides the point.

10. Now turning to the issue before me, a printed booklet containing the Standing Orders of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited is made available to me at the time of arguments. Standing Order 2(f)(i) defines a 'permanent' employee as one who has satisfactorily completed a probationary

period of 3 months' continuous service in the same or another occupation of the Company's establishment. 2(f)(ii) says that a probationer is one who is provisionally employed to fill in a permanent vacancy and has not completed 3 months' service in that post. The definition further says that if a permanent employee is employed as a probationer in a new post he may at any time during the probationary period not exceeding 3 months be reverted to his substantive post. There is no other Standing Order dealing with the probation period. From the above referred provisions it would thus appear that an employee can be on probation for a period of 3 months only. When the definition of 'Probationer' shows that if a permanent employee employed as a probationer in a new post may during the probationary period not exceeding 3 months be reverted to his substantive post, it is clear that not only for the first appointment but also for the subsequent promotions or new posts the period of probation is 3 months only. During that 3 months probation period only he could be reverted to the substantive post which was Grade-II Mechanic post. No rule or authority is cited before me by the Management to show that this 3 months period does not apply to the new post or promoted post and Management has right to fix the probation period as it pleases for a promotee. From the evidence of M.W. 1 it would appear that there was no uniform procedure in fixing the probation periods for various promotees and the Management was fixing the probation period as per its whims and fancies. Such action cannot be justified. M.W. 1 admits that after this case was raised in Conciliation there was a general settlement and since then probation period on promotion is uniformly fixed as 3 months only. The names of the persons whose probation periods were fixed for 3 months only were also elicited by him. In the absence of any rule or Standing Orders in support of its action and particularly in the face of the present Standing Order 2(f)(ii), the claim of the Management that it can fix varying periods for probation on promotion cannot be upheld. Such fixation would be arbitrary and unjustified and against the conditions of service reflected in the Standing Orders of the Company. On a consideration I therefore hold that the action of the Divisional Superintendent, Ramagundam Division of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Godavari Khani in fixing the probation period as one year for the workman Sri M. Papaiah, Grade-I Mechanic is illegal and unjustified. Except a declaration to this effect the workman is not entitled to any other relief.

Award passed accordingly.

M. SRINIVASA RAO, Presiding Officer

[No. L- 21011(14)/79-D.IV(B)]

APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE

Witnesses Examined for

Workmen :—

Management :—

W.W. 1 Sri M. Papaiah.

M.W. 1 K. Ramakrishna.

Documents exhibited for the Management :—

Ex. M1 Copy of the Office order No. AGMR2/OC/6/1791 dt. 5th/6th Oct., 1977 issued by the Additional General Manager, Area II, Ramagundam Division to Sri M. Papaiah.

New Delhi, the 14th May, 1980

S.O 1484.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of West Godhūr Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Kusunda (Dhanbad) and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 12th May, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) DHANBAD

Reference No. 71 of 1979

In the matter of an industrial dispute under S. 10 of the
I. D. Act, 1947.

PARTIES :

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the em-
ployers in relation to the management of West Godhur
Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers—Shri T. P. Choudhury,
Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen—Shri Lalit Burman, Secretary,
United Coal Workers' Union, Dhanbad

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dhanbad, 1st May, 1980

AWARD

This is an industrial dispute under S. 10 of the I. D. Act,
1947. The Central Government by its notification No. L-
20012/60/77-D.III(A) dated 29th June, 1977 had referred
this dispute to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal
(No. 3) Dhanbad for adjudication on the following terms :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of West Godhur
Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post
Office Kusunda (Dhanbad) in dismissing Shri Girbal
Pandey, Miner/loader with effect from 20th August,
1976, is justified ? If not, to what relief is the said
workman entitled ?”

This case has been transferred to this Tribunal on 7-7-79.
Since then a concerted efforts has been made to complete
hearing of this case and it has been completed.

The facts of the case in short is that on 19-6-76 the mana-
ger, West Godhur Colliery transferred some of the loaders
from 10 seam incline to 9 seam incline of the same colliery
due to exigency of work. The concerned workman, Shri
Girbal Pandey had also been transferred by the same order.
On 21-6-76 this order was communicated to all concerned.
Similarly some loaders had also been transferred from 9 seam
incline to 10 seam incline. On 21-6-76 some of the workmen
who had been transferred from 10 seam to 9 seam had joined
their new postings. On 21-6-76 Shri Girbal Pandey had not
come to work on account of death of a child in his family.
On 22-6-76 Shri Girbal Pandey came to work in 10 seam
incline and when he was refused work there, he went to the
manager's office and asked the manager the reason for his
transfer. The manager explained to him the reason where-
upon Shri Pandey threatened that if the order was not re-
voked he would not allow any one to carry that order. There-
after he approached the loaders who had been transferred
from 10 seam incline to 9 seam incline to stop work and
consequently, they stopped work. The manager informed the
Area Office from where officers came and persuaded the
workers to work. The concerned workman on behalf of the
workmen pressed for cancellation of the transfer order. When
all efforts failed, the management informed the local police
who came and threatened the workmen with arrest under
Defence of India Rules. The workmen apprehending arrest
went to 9 seam incline and commenced work at about 2 P.M.
Shri Girbal Pandey was charge-sheeted by the management
under clause 17(i), (c), 17(i)(i), 17(i)(t) of the standing order.
The workman replied to the charge-sheet which was found
to be not satisfactory and thereafter departmental enquiry was
made by Shri B. B. Sen. The workman participated in the
enquiry. The report submitted by the enquiry officer found
the concerned workman to be guilty of all the charges framed
against him. The management considered the charges and
ordered his dismissal.

The case of the concerned workman was taken up by the
United Coal Workers Union. The conciliation efforts failed
and so this reference.

There was a preliminary hearing on the question as to
whether the enquiry was fair and proper. The parties were
heard and it was found that the domestic enquiry was fair
and proper. Thereafter on merits of the case both the parties
have been heard.

The charge-sheet dated 28-6-76 is Ext. M1. The reply to
the charge-sheet is Ext. M-2. Ext. M-3 is the notice of en-
quiry served on Shri Girbal Pandey. Ext. M-4 is enquiry
proceeding. Ext. M-5 is the order dated 19-6-76 under which
the concerned workman, Shri Girbal Pandey together with
other loaders of 10 seam incline were directed to report for
duty to 9 seam incline in the first shift. Ext. M-6 is a letter
of the manager dated 22-6-76 of West Godhur Colliery ad-
dressed to the Officer-in-charge Kenduadih Police station
with copies to Dy : Commissioner, Dhanbad and Superinten-
dent of Police, Dhanbad. Ext. M-7 is the enquiry report.
Ext. M-8 is the note of the Area Manager (Tech.) Shri J. K.
Parik under which he recommended dismissal of the concerned
workman. Ext. M-9 is transfer order. The enquiry report
had been forwarded to the Area General Manager (Tech.)
under Ext. M-10 by the Manager, West Godhur Colliery. Ext.
M-11 is a letter dated 16-8-76 signed by Shri J. K. Parik,
Agent, West Godhur colliery addressed to Shri Girbal Pandey
the concerned workman under which he was dismissed from
service. Ext. M12 is a Model Standing Order for Coal Min-
ing Industry including West Godhur colliery.

On behalf of the workmen, we have ext. W.1 a letter to
the Agent. Ext. W.2 is a letter dated 20-10-76 from the
General Manager to the Secretary, United Coal Workers
Union.

Except Shri B. B. Singh the enquiry officer (MW.1) no
oral evidence was adduced and so the above is all the evi-
dence in this case.

I am reproducing below the charge-sheet, Ext.M1 in
order to have a full appreciation of the case against the
concerned workman :

BHARAT COKING COAL LTD.

Dated 28-6-76

Ref. No. WG|CM|76|2|1206-1207

To

Shri Girbal Pandey,
Miner/loader, West Godhur Colliery,
P. O. Kusunda, (Dhanbad).

Sub :—Charge-Sheet.

You were directed to report for your duty at 9 Seam
Incline but you in disobedience of the lawful order of the
superior, did not report for your duties at 9 Seam incline
and incited others on 22-6-76 to stop normal working and
pressurise the management to cancel the deployment order.

Because of your above act, the workmen did not go
underground till 2-00 P.M and the normal working could
be resumed only after the intervention of police. Because
of your above act, the management had to suffer a loss of
production to the tune of 74 tonnes.

The above acts of your is in contravention of the follow-
ing provisions of the Model Standing Order applicable to the
workmen of West Godhur Colliery :

17(i)(c) Wilful insubordination or disobedience, whether
alone or in conjunction with another or others, or
of any lawful or reasonable order of a superior.
The order of the superior should normally be in
writing.

17(i)(i) Causing wilful damage to work in progress or
to property of the employer.

17(i)(t) Preaching of or inciting to violence.

You are, therefore, directed to explain within 48 hours
of receipt of this memo of charge-sheet why disciplinary
action should not be taken against you for the aforesaid
contravention of the provisions of the said Standing orders.

Your reply must reach the undersigned within the stipulated period as said above otherwise it will be presumed that you have nothing to explain in the context and you accept your guilt, then it will be dealt with accordingly.

Sd/-

Manager.

CC : The General Manager,

Area No. VI Kusunda.

In reply to the charge sheet Shri Girbal Pandey alleged that no prior notice was given to him and other loaders of 10 seam incline for reporting for duty at 9 seam incline. Inter-change of work place in the end week without any prior notice was stated to be uncommon and unusual and the loaders of 10 seam represented that they should be allowed to work in 10 seam as before. It was denied that he refused to work or incited others to stop work. According to him there was no trouble and the intervention of the police was not necessary. According to him if the deployment had been done after proper and prior notice and effected from the commencement of the week there would have been no grievance on behalf of the workers. He felt aggrieved when he was singled out for the purpose of punishment.

From the charge-sheet and the reply to the charge-sheet we are in a position to know the respective stand taken by the parties. The Secretary of the union in his letter to the General Manager took this very stand as mentioned in the reply to the charge-sheet. I may state here that it is an admitted position that the deployment order was communicated to the workmen of both the seams and it is also an admitted position that on 21-6-76 the workman of 10 seam had attended to their duties in 9 seam incline. In his own statement as recorded by the enquiry officer, Shri Girbal Pandey admitted that there was a death of a child in his family on 21-6-76 and so he did not attend to his duties in the colliery. It is also an admitted position that on 22-6-76 Shri Girbal Pandey alone went to the manager's office and protested against such deployment and pressed for cancellation of that order. The manager explained to him the necessity of such deployment and asked him to go and resume his duties. At the time of the enquiry it has been revealed in evidence that the other workmen had marked their attendance in 9 seam incline and had taken up their equipments for the purpose of working when Sri Girbal Pandey approached them and incited them not to work as a result of which they struck work. Shri S. K. Jha manager said that he had informed the Area office about the situation which brought Shri M. P. Verma, Area Manager (P) and the General Manager to West Godhur colliery. Both of them persuaded the workmen to go for work. Workmen present there had made Shri Girbal Pandey their spokesman. When all efforts failed police were called in and thereafter the workmen resumed their duties at about 2 P.M.

The case of the management has been supported by Shri S. K. Jha, manager, Shri M. P. Verma, Area Manager (P), Shri P. Mehta, Assistant manager, Shri H. N. Gupta, attendance clerk and Shri Kalna Gope, hullaage khalasi. Sri Girbal Pandey had himself cross-examined these witnesses but no point had been elicited by him in order to discredit the testimony of the witnesses. Shri Girbal Pandey in his statement has practically admitted all the happenings of that day. He did not examine any witness in support of his own case.

With regard to the deployment of the concerned workman along with others on the week end day has not been shown to be irregular or against any rule. It is possible that for the convenience of the workmen week end deployment are generally avoided. But other workers except Shri Girbal Pandey raised no grievance and they did attend on 21-6-76 in response to the order of the management. They desisted from work on 22-6-76 at the instance of Shri Girbal Pandey which has been established. I fail to understand why Shri Girbal Pandey took up such a hard attitude when the matters had been explained to him by the manager. He was adamant on the cancellation or the deployment order without any justification. He further did not listen to reason when the Area General Manager and Area Personnel Manager also

persuaded him to go and resume duty. It was only after the police arrived and threatened to arrest them that they resumed their duties. The charges being based on these facts resulting into dislocation of work and loss to the management, the management was bound to take a serious view of the conduct of the concerned workman. The extreme punishment of dismissal was passed by the management. I have tried in vain to think of any extenuating circumstance to justify a lesser punishment. On the other hand, I find that if such high handed action is permitted it will be difficult to run the administration. I am of this view more particularly because if they had a grievance against deployment in the week end they could have taken up the matter with their own union which could have sorted out their difficulties by taking up this matter with the management. But before consulting the union, the concerned workman, Shri Girbal Pandey took in his hand to challenge the order of the management and persuaded other workmen to desist from work. I do not think such action could have been tolerated by the management or that the management should have inflicted a lesser punishment.

Thus having considered all aspects of the case I find that the action of the management of West Godhur Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post office Kusunda (Dhanbad) in dismissing Shri Girbal Pandey, Miner/Loader with effect from 20th August, 1976 is justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is entitled to no relief.

This is my award.

J.P. SINGH, Presiding Officer,

[No. L-20012/60/77-D.III(A)]

S.O. 1485.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Benedih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Nawagarh, District Dhanbad, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 12th May, 1980.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL. (NO. 2) DHANBAD.

Reference No. 78 of 1979

In the matter of an industrial dispute under S. 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Benedih colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, P.O. Nawagarh, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers:—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen:—Shri B. Lal, Advocate.

State : Bihar.

Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, 1st May, 1980

AWARD

This is an industrial dispute under S. 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947. The Central Government by its notification No. L-20012/82/77-D.IIIA, dated 3rd September, 1977 had referred this dispute to the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal (No. 3) Dhanbad for adjudication on the following terms :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Benedih colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Nawagarh, District Dhanbad, in stopping from work Shri Shankar Rajwar, Overburden remover with

effect from 29th May, 1976 is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

This case has been transferred to this Tribunal on 7-7-79. Since then a concerted effort has been made to complete hearing of this case and it has been completed.

The management of Benedih colliery has contended in their written statement that one Shri Shankar Rajwar was in the roll of the erstwhile owners of Pinalgoria colliery before the take over of the management of that colliery w.e.f. 31-1-1973. But another person whose actual name was Shri Shankar Passi entered surreptitiously into the employment and worked as Shri Shankar Rajwar. The management found it out and removed him from service w.e.f. 29-5-76. The concerned workman, Shri Shankar Rajwar has denied this fact in the written statement. According to him he was a permanent employee of the erstwhile employer had been working in the colliery for long before nationalisation of coal mines. He has also been a member of Coal Mines Provident Fund and has been receiving bonus and other dues in his own name as Shri Shankar Rajwar. According to him he is an active member of the union and his trade union activities had not been liked by the management. Further more, he requested to issue a identity card which annoyed the management. His case is that he was stopped from work without any show cause notice w.e.f. 29-5-76. According to him the action of the management in stopping him from work was unjustified and that he was entitled to all back wages and other benefits.

The management examined only one witness, Shri Ashok Kumar Bahal who was the Manager of Pinalgoria colliery at the time of take over of the management. He has said that this colliery was independent upto June, 1973 after which it was amalgamated with Benedih colliery. In Pinalgoria colliery mining was being carried under open cast mining. His evidence is that prior to take over of the management the mining work was being carried through contractors who used to engage labourers for the purpose of removing overburden. This witness identified the concerned workman as the same Shankar Rajwar who was a contractor's labourer engaged in the same work of the colliery. But he has said that at the time of take over he was not a labourer of the contractor or of the company.

On behalf of the concerned workman, three witnesses have been examined. WW.1, Shri Ram Ajodhya Singh is General Secretary of Coalfield Labour Union and Secretary of Koyala Mazdoor Union. He has identified the concerned workman as Shri Shankar Rajwar. He knew him from before the take over of the colliery since he himself was a mining sirdar in Khas Joyramdih colliery. The concerned workman was an overburden remover in the neighbouring colliery which is known as Pinalgoria colliery. His evidence is that after the take over the concerned workman continued to work in Pinalgoria colliery. It was after the take over the concerned workman became a member of Koyala Mazdoor Union. He has further said that the manager of the colliery Shri J. C. Sen transferred the concerned workman to Khas Jayramdih section of Benedih colliery where he worked till 29-5-76. He has further said that the concerned workman was a member of CMPF organisation and his name continued as Shankar Rajwar in Form B register, attendance register, bonus register and P.F. register.

The next witness Shri Jogendra Prasad Sinha is an attendance clerk in Khas Joyramdih Section of Benedih colliery from before the nationalisation of the colliery. He has identified the concerned workman as Shri Shankar Rajwar. According to him he was working as overburden remover in Pinalgoria colliery before the take over of the management of the colliery by the Government. According to him he continued working in the same colliery from where he was transferred to Khas Joyramdih section in September or October, 1973. His evidence is that after nationalisation of the colliery Khas Joyramdih and other collieries were amalgamated as Benedih colliery. He has said that the concerned workman continued to work till May, 1973 and that he used to mark his attendance in the attendance register till he worked in his colliery. He has further said that in the year 1975 and 1976 the concerned workman contributed out of his salary to the Compulsory Deposit Scheme, and as per rules a copy of the C.D.S. deduction had been handed over to the workman. This witness has proved Ext. W.2

which is C.D.S. account of the concerned workman, Shri Shankar Rajwar. In his cross-examination he has proved Ext. M.3 containing 51 wage sheets.

WW.3 is Shri Anutaba Shee, Assistant Finance Officer in the office of the Coal Mines Provident Fund. He has proved his letter, Ext. W.3 which was issued on the basis of statements received from the colliery. The statements have been marked Exts. W.5, W.6 and W.7.

On behalf of the management Ext. M1 has been marked as identity card register. Ext. M2 is Form B register. Ext. M3, as I have said before, is wage sheets containing 51 pages.

On behalf of the workman, Ext. W.1 is office order dated 7-10-73 under which Shri Shankar Rajwar, overburden remover was transferred from Pinalgoria section to Khas Joyramdih Section. Ext. W.2 is Form M of B.C.C.L dated 23-1-76 showing the name of Shankar Rajwar as overburden remover. This shows deposits made by him in respect of Additional Dearness Allowance to the extent of Rs. 419.14. Ext. W.3 is a letter of CMPF showing the account of Shri Shankar Rajwar of Khas Jayramdih colliery for the year 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977. The exact entries in the register are Exts. W.4, W.5, W.6 and W.7 (replaced by certified copies).

The above is all the evidence adduced in this case. Before I enter into the merits of the case I have to point out one very important aspect of the case. According to the case of the management a large number of persons who were stated to be impostors and inductees after the take over of the management of the collieries by the Government. A dispute arose which was taken to the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C) for conciliation. There was a settlement arrived at. According to the settlement 135 persons who were not allowed duties from middle of September, 1976, were allowed duties immediately. Such persons were mentioned in Annexure 'A'. In Annexure 'B' there were 43 persons who were allowed to resume their duties on different terms and conditions. But in Annexure C there were 28 persons who were dropped from service. In Annexure C Sl. No. 4 there is a mention of Shri Shankar Passi whose Identity Card number is 202534/S. A typed copy of the settlement has been placed on the record on behalf of the management, but it does not bear any signature nor it has been certified to be a true copy. It has not been exhibited in this case. The management has not given any other document in support of their contention that Shri Shankar Rajwar was replaced by Shri Shankar Passi at the time of take over.

Now let us consider the evidence of MW.1 on this vexed question of identity. I am putting below a few lines out of his evidence :

"At the time of take over he was not a labourer of the contractor or of the company. At the time of take over somebody of the name of Shankar Rajwar was enrolled as a workman of Pinalgoria colliery. Then says—at the time of take over we enrolled the man as Shankar Rajwar who was working in the colliery as contractors' labourer.

Q : Can you say whether this man (concerned workman present in the court) was enrolled after the take over as Shankar Rajwar.

A : No. Shankar Rajwar who was enrolled is still working in Benedih colliery."

From his evidence above it will appear that he enrolled the man Shri Shankar Rajwar who was working in the colliery as contractor's labourer and that Shankar Rajwar was still working in Benedih colliery. But according to the written statement of the management Shankar Rajwar who was working prior to the take over had ceased to work although his name was in the roll and was replaced by one Shankar Passi. We cannot therefore reconcile the case of the management with the statement of MW.1 when he says that Shankar Rajwar who was enrolled is still working in the Benedih colliery. What I mean to say is that Shankar Rajwar had ceased to work at the time of take over and was replaced by Shankar Passi. There was no question of Shankar Rajwar still being in employment of the Benedih colliery. The

witness has confirmed in this court the identity of the concerned workman as Shankar Rajwar who was in the roll of the colliery at the time of take over. It will therefore appear that in absence of any other evidence to support the contention of the management as raised in the written statement, it is difficult to arrive at a conclusion that Shankar Rajwar had left the job of the colliery and one Shankar Pasi had taken his place.

Now let us consider if any inference can be taken from the documents produced by the management. The entry in the identity register, Ext. M1 shows that in Sl. No. 187 there is mention of one Shankar Pasi son of Dilip Pasi by occupation Munshi. This entry also shows that in Form B register Shankar Pasi is in Sl. No. 1977 with identity card No. 202536/S. Now, Ext. M2 is Form B register which shows Sl. No. 1977 to be in the name of Shankar Pasi son of Dilip Pasi employment as munshi. Ext. M2 also shows that this Shankar Pasi belongs to village Rampur Borhera P.O. Narsinghpur, P. S. Deogan, District Azamgarh. Then we have Ext. M3 wage sheets. The wage sheet dated 23-7-73 in Sl. No. 2 there is Shankar Pasi—munshi. This sheet contains only 5 names. In this sheet there is one clerk and the rest are munshis. In none of the other 50 pages of the wage sheets there is any mention of Shankar Pasi—munshi. There is nowhere any mention of Shankar Rajwar, but we find that there is the mention of Shankar Nonia, Stone cutter. Shri Shankar Nonia is shown in the register of overburden remover. It will appear that Shankar Nonia is mentioned in the wage sheet for every week. It is no where the case of the management that Shankar Rajwar or Shankar Pasi had at any time been posted as munshi. The presence of the name of Shankar Pasi—munshi in the wage sheet; Ext. M3 dated 23-7-73 and the presence of Shankar Nonia in other wage sheets would only go to show that Shankar Nonia and Shankar Pasi are two different persons doing different jobs. Although, the settlement could not be proved for want of a true copy being filed in this court, I may mention that the identity card number of Shankar Pasi as mentioned in Annexure C is 202534/S. This is a mistake for 202536/S. Annexure C definitely shows that Shankar Pasi was removed by virtue of the settlement and not Shankar Rajwar or Shankar Nonia. Moreover, Ext. W.4 to Ext. W.7 are entries from the C.M.P.F register standing in the name of Shankar Rajwar son of Babu Ram Rajwar. Shankar Pasi, as I have said is son of Dilip Pasi. So, the father's name being separate, the two must be separate personalities. Their occupation is also different. Shankar Rajwar as shown by the documents produced by him that he worked as overburden remover even after nationalisation and was transferred from Pinalgoria colliery to Khas Jayramdih section of Benedih colliery. His witness which included attendance clerk have identified him as overburden remover who worked in Pinalgoria section and Khas Jayramdih section of Benedih colliery. From the documents and evidence produced, therefore, it has been established that Shankar Rajwar worked in Benedih colliery as overburden remover when he was stopped from work w.e.f. 29-5-76.

Now, we have to find if his removal could be justified. In my discussions above I have mentioned that he was removed for the reason that Shankar Rajwar was actually not working and in his place Shankar Pasi was working. This has been established to be not correct. It appears that Shankar Pasi—munshi son of Dilip Pasi was removed from service and not Shankar Rajwar. MW.1 has also said that Shankar Rajwar was still working. This cannot be said to be a true statement because if Shankar Rajwar had not been stopped from work, this reference would not have arisen. I, therefore, find no reason how the management of Benedih colliery asked Shankar Rajwar to stop work w.e.f. 29-5-76. The reason advanced by the management is that they had stopped Shankar Pasi from working w.e.f. 29-5-76 cannot go to affect the case of Shankar Rajwar who was not removed even by virtue of the settlement between the management and labour unions.

The result of the above discussions is that the management of Benedih colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. had stopped Shri Shankar Rajwar, overburden remover w.e.f. 29-5-76 without any justification and so this action cannot be said to be justified. Consequently, Shri Shankar Rajwar

is entitled to be reinstated w.e.f. 29-5-76 with full back wages and other benefits as admissible to him.

This is my award.

J. P. SINGH, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012/82-77-D.II(A)]

SHASHI BHUSHAN, Desk Officer

New Delhi, the 17th May, 1980

S.O. 1486.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Agnigundala Copper Lead Project, Bandalamattu, Guntur District (A.P.), and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 28th April, 1980.

BEFORE SRI M. SRINIVASA RAO, M. A., LL.B.,
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT HYDRA-
BAD

Industrial dispute No. 14 of 1978.

BETWEEN

Workmen of Agnigundala Copper Lead Project Bandala-
mattu, Guntur District.

AND

The Management of Agnigundala Copper Lead Project,
Bandalamattu, Guntur District.

APPEARANCES :—

Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy, Hon. Secretary of the Federa-
tion of A. P. Chambers of Commerce and Indust-
ries for the Management.

None present on behalf of Workmen.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-43011/4/77-D.III.B, dated 3-6-1978 has referred the following dispute between the employees and Management of Agnigundala Copper Lead Project, Bandalamattu, Guntur District to this Tribunal under Sections 7A and 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The issue framed in the schedule in that and referred for adjudication :

SCHEDULE

"Is the Management of Agnigundala Copper Lead Project justified in transferring S/Shri M. Kotaiah, (2) S. Ragga Rao, (3) M. Bhasker Rao, (4) B. Venkaiah, (5) V. Guravaiah, (6) S. Chinnu Talaiah, (7) S. Samuel, (8) N. Chinnu Nageswara Rao underground unskilled workers from underground to surface in January/February, 1977? If not to what remedy the said 8 Workers are entitled to?"

The said reference has been numbered as Industrial Dispute No. 14 of 1978 in this Tribunal and notices have been issued to the parties concerned.

2. The cause of the workers concerned is sponsored by the President, Agnigundala Project Employees' Union and notice was sent to him.

3. A claims statement has been filed on behalf of the Workmen by the President of the Employees' Union and the Management filed its counter. The matter thereafter underwent several adjournments for some reason or other and those details need not be mentioned here. Finally it is submitted that the dispute between the parties has been settled out of Court amicably, and as the workmen concerned are happy with their present employment, the Union also agreed

to withdraw the dispute raised by it. A copy of that settlement arrived at between the workmen and the Management in this industrial dispute and in another I. D. No. 16 of 1978 (the later I. D. also pending and is coming up with I. D. No. 14 of 1978) and signed by the President of the Workers' Union and the representative of the Management before the Assistant Labour Commissioner-cum-Conciliation Officer of Vijayawada is filed before me by the learned counsel for the Management. In view of this settlement it is represented rightly by the counsel for the Management that the workmen or their representative are not attending this Tribunal as there is no longer a claim on their behalf. In spite of several notices and final notice workmen are absent and set ex-parte this day. It is clear from the terms of the settlement filed before me that the Union has withdrawn the case of these workmen and the workmen are not interested in producing any evidence as they are not having any claims now against the Management for settlement. As the workmen have no claim now against the management and consequently as they failed to produce any evidence in support of their claim, it has to be held that the workmen are not entitled to any relief now from this Tribunal in this industrial dispute. I find accordingly and award is passed accordingly. Copy of the Settlement filed before me by the Management is attached to this award.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him and corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 15th day of April, 1980.

APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE NIL

Memorandum of settlement under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act arrived at on 2nd March, 1980 between the Management of Agnigundala Lead Project, Hindustan Zinc Limited, Bandalamottu and the workmen represented by Agnigundala Project Employees Union, Bandalamottu.

Representing the Management;

1. Shri R. N. Sinha,
Project Manager.
2. Shri A. V. Apparao,
Private Secretary

Representing the Workmen :

1. Shri S. Narayana Reddy
President.
2. Shri S. Prasad,
General Secretary.

SHORT RECITAL OF THE CASE

The Management and the Union had prolonged discussions about various matters which are in dispute between the parties including those which are the subject matter of reference to the Industrial Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad. As the matter could not be finally settled the parties sought the assistance of the Conciliation Officer and with his assistance, the following settlement has been arrived at.

Terms of Settlement

The workmen have agreed to withdraw the Industrial Dispute No. 14 of 1978 and No. 15 of 1978 pending before the Industrial Tribunal (Central) at Hyderabad.

1. I. D. No. 14/78 : The Union agreed to withdraw the case as the workers employed now in plant (surface) are happy with their job and are willing to continue at the same place.
2. I. D. No. 16/78 : The Management agreed to promote Shri B. B. K. Naidu, Clerk-cum-typist as U. D. Clerk in the scale of Rs. 300-10-420 with effect from 1-1-1980. Hence the Union agreed to withdraw this I. D. No. 16/78.

In view of the above the dispute stand settled fully and finally.

For Management :

- (1) Sd. 2,3-80
(R. N. Sinha)
- (2) Sd.
(A. V. Apparao)

For workmen—Agnigundala

Project Employees' Union
(1) Sd. 2-3-80

- (S. Narayana Reddy)
- (2) Sd.
(S. Prasad)

Before me :

Sd/-

(G. Narayanaswamy)

Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central)/Conciliation Officer,
Vijayawada : Camp : Bandalamottu.

SRI M. SRINIVASA RAO, Presiding Officer
[No. L-43011/4/77-D.III.B]

S.O. 1487.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Agnigundala Copper Lead Project, Bandalamottu Guntur District (A.P.) and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 28th April, 1980.

BEFORE SRI M. SRINIVASA RAO, M.A., LL.B.,
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT HYDERABAD.

Industrial Dispute No. 16 of 1978

BETWEEN

Workmen of Agnigundala Copper Lead Project, Bandalamottu, Guntur District.

AND

The Management of Agnigundala Copper Lead Project
Bandalamottu, Guntur District.

APPEARANCES :

Sri M. Srinivasa Murthy, Hon. Secretary of the Federation of A. P. Chambers of Commerce and Industries for the Management.

None present on behalf of the Workmen.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-43012/7/77-D.III.B, Dated 1-6-1978 has referred the following dispute between the employees and Management of Agnigundala Copper Lead Project, Bandalamottu, Guntur District to this Tribunal under Sections 7A and 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The issue framed in the schedule in that order and referred for adjudication is :

THE SCHEDULE

"Whether action of the Management of M/s. Agnigundala Copper Lead Project, Bandalamottu, Post, Vinukonda Taluka, Guntur Dist. (A.P.) in superseding Shri B.B.K. Naidu, L.D.C./Register Keeper in respect of his promotion as U.D.C.-cum-Senior Register Keeper, is justified. If not to what relief he is entitled?"

The said reference has been numbered as Industrial Dispute No. 16 of 1978 in this Tribunal and notices have been issued to the parties concerned.

2. The cause of the workman concerned is sponsored by the President, Agnigundala Project Employees' Union and notice was sent to him.

3. A claims statement has been filed on behalf of the Workman by the President of the Employees' Union and the Management filed its counter. The matter underwent several adjournments for some reason or other and those

details need not be mentioned here. Finally it is submitted that the dispute between the parties has been settled out of Court amicably, and the Management agreed to promote Shri B. B. K. Naidu, Clerk-cum-Typist as U.D.C. Clerk in the scale of Rs. 300-10-420 with effect from 1-1-1980 and the Union also agreed to withdraw the dispute raised by it. A copy of that settlement arrived at between the workmen and the Management in this industrial dispute and in another I.D. No. 14 of 1978 (the later I.D. also is pending and is coming up along with I.D. No. 16 of 1978) and signed by the President of the Workers' Union and the representative of the Management before the Assistant Labour Commissioner-cum-Conciliation Officer of Vijayawada is filed before me by the learned counsel for the Management. In view of the settlement it is represented rightly by the counsel for the Management that the workman or his representative are not attending this Tribunal as there is no longer a claim on their behalf. In spite of several notices and final notice the workman is absent and set-ex-parte this day. It is clear from the terms of the settlement filed before me that the Union has withdrawn the case of this workman and this workman is not interested in producing any evidence as he is not having any claim now against the Management for settlement. As the workman has no claim now against the management and consequently as he failed to produce any evidence in support of his claim it has to be held that the workman is not entitled to any relief now from this Tribunal in this industrial dispute. I find accordingly and award is passed accordingly. Copy of the Settlement filed before me by the Management is attached to this award.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him and corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 15th day of April, 1980.

APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE

NIL

Memorandum of settlement under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act arrived at on 2nd March, 1980 between the Management of Agnigundala Lead Project, Hindustan Zinc Limited, Bandalamottu and the workmen represented by Agnigundala Project Employees Union, Bandalamottu.

Representing the Management :

1. Shri R. N. Sinha, Project Manager.
2. Shri A. V. Apparao, Private Secretary.

Representing the Workmen.

1. Shri S. Narayana Reddy, President
2. Shri S. Prasad, General Secretary.

SHORT RECITAL OF THE CASE :

The Management and the Union had prolonged discussions about various matters which are in dispute between the parties including those which are the subject matter of reference to the Industrial Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad. As the matter could not be finally settled the parties sought the assistance of the Conciliation Officer and with his assistance, the following settlement has been arrived at.

Terms of Settlement :

The workmen have agreed to withdraw the Industrial Dispute No. 14 of 1978 and No. 16 of 1978 pending before the Industrial Tribunal (Central) at Hyderabad.

1. I.D. No. 14/78.

The union agreed to withdraw the case as the workers employed now in Plant (surface) are happy with their job and are willing to continue at the same place.

2. I.D. No. 16/78.

The Management agreed to promote Shri B.B.K. Naidu, Clerk-cum-typist as U.D.C. Clerk in the scale of Rs. 300-10-420 with effect from 1-1-1980 Hence the Union agreed to withdraw this I.D. No. 16/78—

In view of the above the dispute stand settled fully and finally.

For Management :

- (1) Sd/- 2-3-80.
(R. N. Sinha)
- (2) Sd/-
(A. V. Apparao)

For Workmen-Agnigundala Project Employees' Union.

- (1) Sd./2.3.80
(S. Narayana Reddy)
- (2) Sd/-
(S. Prasad)

BEFORE ME :

Sd/-

(G. NARAYANASWAMY)

Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central)/Conciliation Officer;
Vijayawada : Camp : Bandalamottu.

(True Copy)

SRI M. SRINIVASA RAO,
Presiding Officer
[No. L-43012/777-D.II.B]
A. K. ROY, Under Secy.